

EXCHANGE:  
Closing Quotations—  
T.T. London 3s 7/16d.  
On Demand 3s 7/16d.

# The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1884)

Copyright 1918, by the Proprietor.

April 8, 1918. Temperature 6 a.m. 68 2 p.m. 76  
Humidity 96 87

April 8, 1917. Temperature 6 a.m. 67 2 p.m. 73  
Humidity 86 75

WEATHER FORECAST  
DULL.  
Barometer 29.74.

7911 日七廿月二

MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1918.

一期一第 日八月四英港香

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### THE BATTLES IN FRANCE.

#### Strong German Attack Completely Fails.

London, April 7.

A French communique says that the artillery duel has continued to be violent on the Oise and Somme fronts. A strong enemy attack this morning between Tonnai St. George and La Motte was shattered by artillery fire and failed completely. Numerous corpses were left in front of outposts. Our batteries farther north dispersed enemy gatherings in the woods south of Hangard and in the Demain region.

The Germans in the Noyon sector, after a bombardment with heavy guns, attempted to re-capture our gains north of Montensud. After a severe fight, we retained the conquered ground.

Our advanced lines resisted a series of furious German attacks on the left of the Oise front at Abbecourt and south of Chauny and Baris, and, after inflicting severe losses, occupied prepared positions in accordance with orders.

#### Successful British Counter-Attacks.

London, April 7.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our successful minor operations to the south of the Somme this morning led to sharp local fighting. The enemy strongly counter-attacked, suffering heavily. We took a total of over 140 prisoners and several machine-guns. We repulsed two attacks this morning at Becquoy by artillery fire. On the remainder of the battlefield, the day passed more quietly.

#### Sharp Local Fighting.

London, April 7.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—Our successful minor operations to the south of the Somme this morning led to sharp local fighting. The enemy strongly counter-attacked, suffering heavily. We took a total of over 140 prisoners and several machine-guns. We repulsed two attacks this morning at Becquoy by artillery fire. On the remainder of the battlefield, the day passed more quietly.

#### British Troops' Important Role.

London, April 7.

Reuter's Paris correspondent says the newspapers emphasize the importance of the British position at Villers Bretonneux, defending the access to Boves, which is the enemy's immediate objective. They say that any fresh dent made by the enemy here would enable him to extend operations to Longueval.

M. Clemenceau yesterday visited the Anglo-French Army leaders. In passing Amiens, the Premier reiterated "All is going well."

#### Germany Hiding Her Losses.

London, April 7.

A message from Zurich says the German newspapers publish notices threatening severe penalties against persons spreading alarmist rumours regarding the German casualties.

The Mainz Volks Zeitung states that the letter service for the fighting troops has been suspended indefinitely.

#### On the French Front.

London, April 7.

A French communique states:—Last evening we repulsed an enemy attack in the Grivesnes region. There was great reciprocal artillery firing during the night between Montdidier and Noyon. A strong enemy detachment which gained a footing in our advanced line to the west of Noyon was immediately driven out by a counter-attack. The Germans did not renew their attempts in the Chauny-Baris district, on the Oise front. Enemy coups de main to the north of the Chemin des Dames were unsuccessful. Rheims was very violently bombarded during the night.

### THE RUSSO-GERMAN PEACE.

#### Germany Accused of Violating Treaty.

London, April 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that M. Tsholicherin, the Commissary for Foreign Affairs, has sent a wireless message to Berlin protesting against the violation by Germany of Article 6 of the Treaty of Brest-Litovsk, guaranteeing the security of the Russian Fleet and naval stores in Finnish waters, where the Germans have taken great booty.

### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

London, April 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Petrograd says that German aeroplanes are flying over Helsinki. Russian warships have left Helsinki for Cronstadt.

The Council of Commissioners has decided that the German landing at Hangoe concerns the Finland Council and it cannot interfere.

Reuter's correspondent at Amsterdam says Field Marshal von Eichhorn has arrived at Kiev to assume the Chief Command of German troops in Ukraine.

The British Consul at Helsinki has gone to Petrograd.

### AMERICA'S WAR SPIRIT.

London, April 7.

According to the Press Bureau, President Wilson, replying to the King's message, expresses warm gratification at the generous message, assuring His Majesty that it gives the greatest satisfaction to the people of the United States to find themselves side by side in the final war for free self-government with such steadfast and indomitable associates. He adds:—"We shall continue to do our utmost to put the whole force of the United States into the great struggle."

### TURKISH CLAIMS TO SUCCESSES.

London, April 7.

A Turkish communique, dated the 6th instant, states:—After violent fighting we occupied the region of Erdichschah, on the north shore of Lake Van. In the Caucasus we stormed strong points to the west of Sarkamish and occupied Ardahan, capturing thirty-four mortars and a quantity of munitions. We crossed the ancient frontier on the shore of the Black Sea in the direction of Batoum.

## REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.

### INTERVENTION AT VLADIVOSTOK.

#### Japanese Land to Maintain Order.

London, April 7.

Reuter's correspondent at Moscow states that Admiral Kato, who is commanding the Japanese troops landed at Vladivostok, has issued a Proclamation stating that the troops have come to maintain order.

#### British Troops Also Land.

London, April 7.

According to Reuter's correspondent at Moscow, a semi-official message states that British troops landed at Vladivostok after the Japanese.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

#### Paper Currency in the Philippines.

London, April 5.

Messrs. Montagu's report on the silver market says:—"Broad Street" reports that, in default of adequate silver circulation, the Philippine National Bank has resorted to the issue of paper currency, amounting to half a million dollars. It is stated that silver money will no longer be current in Italy after April 30. The market is steady with moderate business. Shanghai exchange has made no important movement. The silver output of the United States during 1917 is officially estimated at 74,244,500 fine ounces, a reduction of 170,302 fine ounces as compared with 1916.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### AMERICA'S ENTRY.

#### Anniversary Luncheon in London.

London, April 5.

The Lord Mayor gave a luncheon to distinguished company at the Mansion House to commemorate the United States' entry into the war.

Telegrams were read from the King and Mr. Lloyd George. The latter in the course of his telegram said:—"During the next few weeks America will give the Prussian military junta the surprise of their lives."

Mr. Balfour in a speech said there was no room on this earth for the ideals cherished by the German military party and the ideals of the great free democracies of the world. One or the other must prevail. He distinctly repudiated the enemy statement's expressed approval of the principles enunciated by President Wilson, yet they simultaneously threatened to divide Rumania between Bulgaria and Hungary and extinguish Rumanian nationhood if she did not conclude peace.

Mr. Balfour referring to the territory inexcusably ravished by the Central Powers from Russia declared that the future peace of the world was jeopardised if such unjust arrangements were allowed to remain. He looked forward to the time when the Russians would be not only independent and united but free. We would give them every possible assistance in their painful upward struggle.

Dealing with the war Mr. Balfour said most of the enemy gains had been against unprepared and unresisting nations, but their gains against efficient armies were not great. He put confidence for the future in the fact that the forces fighting for right and freedom were greater than the forces fighting against them.

He said President Wilson had crystallized the Allies' ideals in words which had circled the earth and found an answering echo in everyone who knew the meaning of freedom. He reminded his hearers that the Allies not only had reserves of military power which would develop as the war developed but the great weapon of commerce and concluded by toasting the unity of the corporation of great free nations.

### Franco-American Amity.

Paris, April 5.

M. Poincare sent a warm message to President Wilson on the occasion of the anniversary of the United States' declaration of war.

President Wilson, in the course of an equally friendly reply, hoped that France would regard what America had done in the past year as proof of America's firm determination to continue to extend her efforts until the triumph of Right is secured. All American resources would be concentrated to the realization of this aim.

### RUSSIAN AFFAIRS.

Petrograd, April 6.

The Government has energetically protested against the entry of German-Ukrainian troops in the province of Kursk which is essentially Russian.

Petrograd, April 6.

A Russo-Chinese agreement has been reached settling all misunderstandings.

### GERMAN INTRIGUE IN MOROCCO.

London, April 6.

The "Times" correspondent at Tangier says that Germans with an Arabic printing press at Barcelona have been spreading anarchy and murder in Morocco and enlisting Riffs in the Spanish zone to fight the French. These mercenaries, commanded by Germans, were supplied with an abundance of smuggled arms and munitions, including bombs of the latest type, landed by submarines and fishing boats from the Canaries. Only the energy of the French forces and the ability of General Lyautey prevented a revolt in the interior. The Germans recently flooded the tribes with leaflets inciting the assassinations of General Lyautey "in the name of God."

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 5.

Silver is steady.

## EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

### THE FIGHTING IN FRANCE.

#### No Further Enemy Successes.

London, April 6.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: North of the Somme heavy fighting continued along the whole front southward of Ayette until late last night. The enemy constantly attacked in considerable strength with no further success. There was local fighting yesterday forenoon southward of the Somme in the neighbourhood of Hangard. We improved our position by a counter-attack.

A French communique says: At night there were marked violent bombardments north and south of the Avre especially in the region of Monchel but no infantry fighting. On the right of the Mense and at Apremont Wood the artillery duel was sometimes most lively.

#### Allied Front Remains Firm.

London, April 6.

Reuter's correspondent at British Headquarters reports: At daybreak this morning the Germans were attacking astride the Somme Valley in the direction of Corbie but there is no news as to how the battle is progressing. The main weight of the thrust seems to be west of Boisdervaire. The Germans continue fighting desperately for possession of the main Amiens road. There was some fighting yesterday of the fiercest character. The enemy massed early in the morning west of Dernicourt. We blew up the neighbouring Somme bridge. A most heavy attack followed in which the New Zealanders eventually repulsed the enemy after a daylong battle. It can be said that the Germans on Saturday were further than ever from the accomplishment of a real strategic purpose. A perfectly cohesive frontal battle order still faces the Germans from the sea to the Swiss frontier. This front is steadily stiffening, therefore the Germans are feverishly fighting against time to get in a blow as soon as possible. The German claims to prisoners and guns are so preposterous that they are not worth contradiction. Accounts from all sectors continually speak of wholesale slaughter of the Germans. Thus around Hebuterne yesterday the Germans were seen thrice mustering to attack and each time they melted away under our machine gun and artillery fire.

Reviewing the operations the correspondent says: The German progress is of the slowest and purchased at such a terrible cost of life as only the German High Command could sanction as the price of small tactical gains. The German infantry is squandered at a rate which cannot long be sustained. If the German losses continue on the same scale as hitherto there will be precious little of the German army left if it reaches Amiens.

#### Germans Obstructed by the French.

London, April 6.

Reuter's correspondent with the French army says: The reports of the first two days of the renewed battle have brilliantly confirmed General Foch's assurances. The enemy is not only held but is held by half their number of Anglo-French troops. The disproportion on the purely French line from Tennes to Grivesnes is even greater. Fifteen German divisions, of whom seven were entirely fresh, attacked this front and were checked by a few French divisions who not only held them but were able to counter-attack and re-capture part of the ground carried by the enemy on Thursday. The enemy's objective was again Amiens, the railway town. The fifteen attacking divisions included some of the enemy's best troops and they repeatedly returned to the assault far into the night. The battle was suspended to-day by the German side owing to the exhaustion of the enemy troops whereupon the French successfully counter-attacked at several points, notably on the Maillayraineral and Cantigny front. The line now passes the Avre, close to its junction with the Luce, thence west to Castle, thence between Morisel and Rouvrel and around Maillayraineral. The gain of ground is practically all in the northern angle of the bulge and has no importance for the issue of the battle. The main point is that the German advance is blocked by much smaller forces. The enemy is outflanked and outgeneralled and the utmost confidence prevails at French Headquarters. The French divisions are being carefully economized not on account of shortage of men but because the last word will be not with the side having the greater number of divisions at the outset but the side having more divisions at the end.

#### Situation Unchanged.

London, April 6.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports: Local infantry fighting has occurred in the neighbourhood of Aveluy Wood and northward of Albert without change in the situation. Hostile artillery continues active. At least ten German Divisions participated in unsuccessful attacks yesterday northward of the Somme. Fighting was most severe at many parts of this front as far northward as Becquoy. The weather yesterday permitted few flights on the battle front. The infantry shot down one enemy aeroplane.

A wireless German official message says: An English thrust against Puisseux failed. Our attack on the western bank of the Ancre extended to the bridgehead positions. Railway establishments near Amiens were shelled. French attacks between Moreuil and Montdidier broke down heavily. Montdidier was subjected to French fire. There is increased artillerying before Verdun.

### JAPANESE LANDING AT VLADIVOSTOK.

Washington, April 7.

The State Department is informed that Japanese naval forces have landed at Vladivostok to protect life and property. The landing at Vladivostok was from a cruiser stationed in the harbour. It followed an attack on Japanese by five armed Russians. Officials in Washington attach no political significance to the incident.

Moscow, April 7.

A semi-official message says: With reference to the Japanese landing at Vladivostok the Council of the Peoples' Commissaries undertakes political demarches and simultaneously orders all the Soviets in Siberia to resist an enemy excursion into Russian territory.

### NO GERMAN COAL FOR HOLLAND.

The Hague, April 6.

The German coal supply to Holland has been stopped and the granting of Dutch credits connected therewith suspended.

## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

(Reuter's Service to The "Telegraph".)

### THE LICHNOWSKY MEMORANDUM.

#### High Treason Proceedings.

London, April 6.

An Amsterdam message states that it is reported from Berlin that Count Hartling, replying to Parliamentary questions, stated that high treason proceedings had been taken against persons concerned in the publication of Prince Lichnowsky's Memorandum, and that the public prosecutor was considering whether he would prosecute Prince Lichnowsky.

### TURKISTAN COTTON.

#### Monopoly Desired by Germany.

London, April 6.

A Petrograd telegram states that it is reported from Copenhagen that German exporters have petitioned the Government to arrange a German monopoly of Turkestan cotton for forty-eight years.

### MORE GERMAN PIRACY.

#### Dutch Vessel Bombed.

London, April 6.

An Amsterdam telegram states that four German aeroplanes held up, bombed and badly damaged a Dutch schooner, on route to Yeu Island. They stole the log book. The crew, who had abandoned the ship, returned when the aeroplanes had left.

### THE IRISH CONVENTION.

#### Chairman's Draft Report Adopted.

London, April 6.

The Press Bureau announces that the Irish Convention has adopted the Chairman's Draft Report.

### ITALIAN FRONT.

London, April 5.

An Italian official report states:—"The enemy is persistent in his harassing fire on the Asiago Plateau. We dispersed parties on the western slopes of Ortler, and we engaged troops on the move toward the rear between Susegana and Canale. There is remarkably intense artillery firing along the Piave."

### NORWEGIAN SHIPPING LOSSES.

London, April 5.

Seven hundred and forty-five Norwegian vessels aggregating 1,102,000 tons gross have been lost through war causes up to March 31st and 940 sailors have been drowned. Fifty-three Norwegian vessels of which the crews total more than 700 are missing. It is believed that two-thirds of these are war losses.

### THE SILVER MARKET.

London, April 6.

Silver is quoted at 45s, with the market quiet and steady.

### DON'T FORGET.

#### TO-DAY.

Victoria Theatre—7.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—7.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—7.15 p.m.  
—9.15 p.m.

#### TO-MORROW.

Victoria Theatre—7.15 p.m.  
Bijou Theatre—7.15 p.m.  
New Hongkong Cinema—7.15 p.m.  
—9.15 p.m.



## NOTICES.

# THE RED HAND COMPOSITIONS LIMITED, LONDON.

Contractors to the Admiralty, India Office, War Office, Crown Agents for the Colonies, &c.  
**"THE RED HAND BRAND."**  
 Antifouling Compositions for Ships' Bottoms, Antisive Paints, Ready mixed, for all purposes.

Supplies available from:  
**DODWELL & CO. LTD.**  
 SOLE AGENTS.

## THE STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO.

New Scheme for Children's Early Endowment—  
 Principal features: Small Premium, Liberal Surrender Value, No Medical Examination, Return of Premium in the Event of Death, and Numerous Options at the Age of 25.  
 WRITE FOR PAMPHLET AND FULL PARTICULARS TO  
**DODWELL & CO. LTD.** Agents.

## APEXIOR

THE MOST RATIONAL REMEDY FOR BOILER TROUBLES.

SOLE AGENTS—  
**THE EASTERN ASBESTOS CO.**  
 Queen's Building, Chater Road, HONGKONG.

## THE HONGKONG ROPE MANUFACTURING CO. LTD.

ESTABLISHED 1883.  
 MANUFACTURERS OF  
**PURE MANILA ROPE**

8 STRAND 1 1/2" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE  
 CABLE LAID 3" to 15" CIRCUMFERENCE  
 4 STRAND 3" to 10" CIRCUMFERENCE

Oil Drilling Cables of any size up to 3,000 feet in length. Prices, Samples and full particulars will be forwarded on application.  
**SHEWAN TOMES & CO.** General Managers.

## COURVOISIER'S THREE DIAMOND BRANDY.

SOLE AGENTS:  
**CALDBECK MACGREGOR & CO.**

15, Queen's Road Central, Telephone No. 75.

## ASTHMA CAN BE CURED.

WHEN you are half suffocated, and sit up all night coughing and gasping for breath, when a SINGLE dose of

**NOBBS' ASTHMA CURE**

will give you certain, prompt relief and secure a good night's rest. This is the only genuine cure for Asthma, discovered by Mr. NOBBS, a qualified Chemist, and a sufferer for many years, who, if taken when necessary, effect a radical cure of this terrible and deadly malady.

Obtainable at Messrs. L. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd., and all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Price: \$2.50 per bottle.

## SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1880.  
 IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Importers, Pig Iron and Foundry Castings, General Hardware and Miscellaneous Goods. Nos. 15 and 17, Queen's Road Central, Hong Kong.

**TRANG FOOK.**  
 PIANOS & ORGANS REPAIRED, TUNED & REGULATED, CASES RE-POLISHED. WORK A FINISH GUARANTEED. LATEST CHANGES. CONSIDERATE PRICES. BEST WORKMANSHIP. ESTIMATES GIVEN ON REQUEST.

## HOTELS AND CAFES.

## THE HONGKONG HOTEL AND GRILL ROOM.

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

## THE PEAK HOTEL.

1,500 FEET ABOVE SEA LEVEL.  
 15 MINUTES FROM LANDING STAGE.  
 UNDER THE MANAGEMENT OF  
 MRS. BLAIR.

## GRAND HOTEL.

A first-class and up-to-date Hotel, most central location within the vicinity of all the principal Banks. Manned for the best Food, Refreshments, Accommodation and Cleanliness. Orchestre under European Supervision. A first-class string orchestra renders selections from 8.30 p.m. to 11.30 p.m.  
 Special monthly terms for residents and for Shipping People.  
 For further particulars apply to—  
 W. BARKER, Manager.  
 Telephone No. 197. Telegraphic Address "COMFORT."

## KING EDWARD HOTEL.

CENTRAL LOCATION.  
 ELECTRIC LIFTS AND LIGHTING.  
 TELEPHONE ON EACH FLOOR.  
 HOTEL LAUNCH MEETS ALL STEAMERS.  
 Tel. 373. Telegraphic Address: "VICTORIA"  
 J. WITCHKILL, Manager.

## EUROPE HOTEL, SINGAPORE.

UNDER NEW BRITISH MANAGEMENT.  
 THE PREMIER HOTEL. FINEST SITUATION.  
 EXCELLENT CUISINE.

ARTHUR E. ODELL.  
 (Late Grand Hotel, Southcliffe, England and Royal Palace Hotel, London, W.)

## NOTICES.

## HINDS CREAM

Is particularly recommended for  
 ROUGH, HARD OR IRRITATED SKIN, CHAPPED FACE, LIPS AND HANDS.  
 SUNBURN, WINDBURN, COLD SORES, CHILBLAINS, BURNS, SCALDS, FLESH WOUNDS, CHAFING, MOSQUITO AND OTHER INSECT BITES, and all the various

CONDITIONS OF THE SKIN OF LINE CHARACTER.  
**THE COLONIAL DISPENSARY,**  
 TEL. NO. 1877. QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL. TEL. NO. 1877.

## DRAGON MOTOR CAR CO.

MOTOR CARS FOR HIRE & SALE.  
 PROMPT SERVICE.

Sole Distributors for South China and Macao for the OVERLAND, HUDSON and CHANDLER Motor Cars, and the HARLEY DAVIDSON Motor Cycles.  
 KOWLOON BRANCH, 25, NATHAN ROAD, TEL. K. 216.

PROPRIETOR: C. LAURITSEN. Tel. 482.

## E. HING & CO.

SHIPBUILDING MATERIALS, SHIPCHANDLERS AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS.

PHONE NO. 1116. 25, WING WOO ST. CENTRAL.

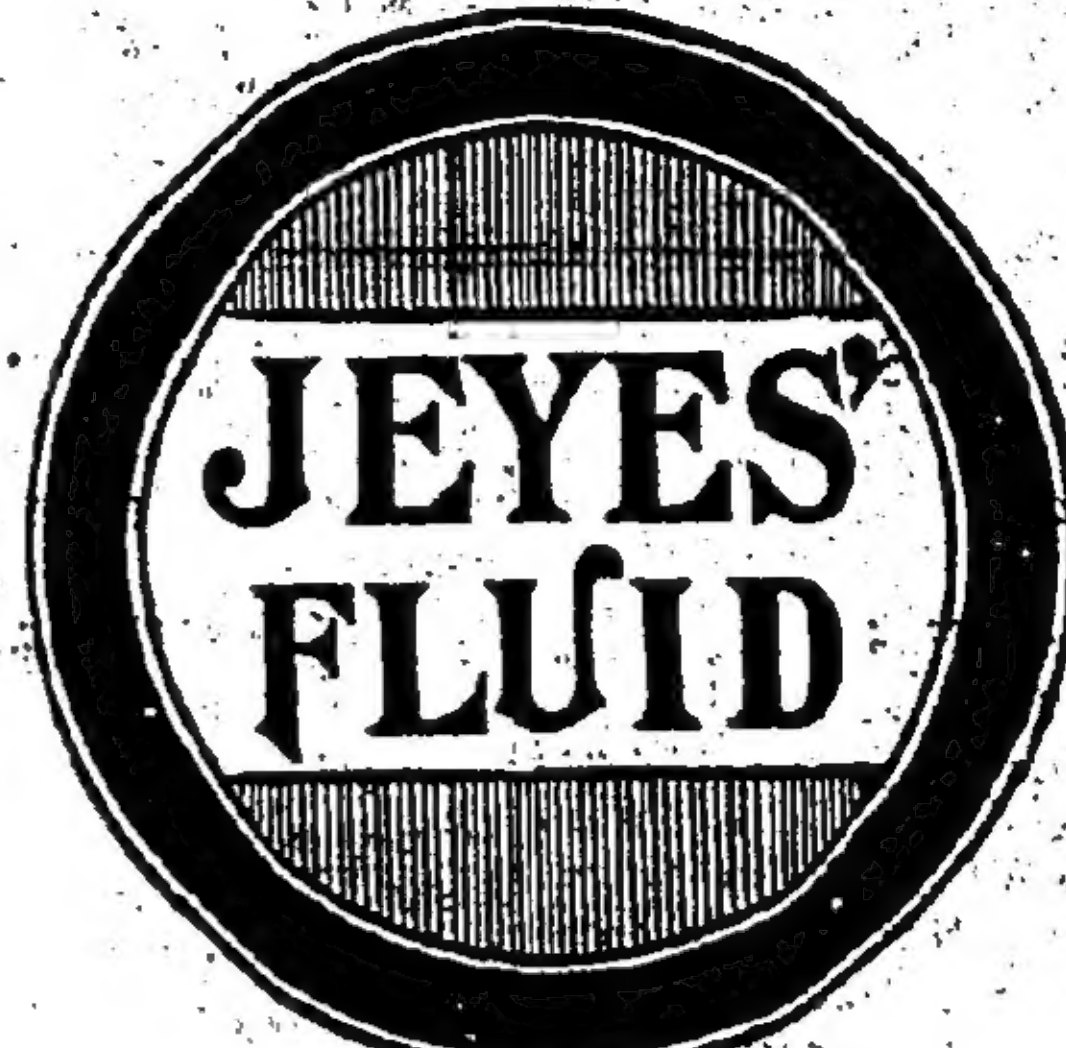
## MOTOR CARS

FOR SALE OR HIRE  
 ORDERS BOOKED IN ADVANCE. APPLY:—  
 EXILE GARAGE.  
 TEL. No. 1083. DES VOUX ROAD.

## NOTICES.

# YOU

are quite safe with



Beware of inferior imitations.

## Jeys' Fluid

Can be obtained from all leading Stores or from the Sole Agents:

**ALEX. ROSS & CO.**

4, Des Vaux Road, Central.  
 Telephone 27.

## THE LONDON DIRECTORY.

(Published Annually)

ENABLES traders throughout the World to communicate direct with English

### MANUFACTURERS & DEALERS

In each class of goods. Besides being a complete commercial guide to London and its suburbs, the Directory contains lists of

### EXPORT MERCHANTS

with the goods they ship, and the Colonial and Foreign Markets they supply.

### PROVINCIAL TRADE NOTICES

of leading Manufacturers, Merchants, etc., in the principal provincial towns and industrial centres of the United Kingdom.

A copy of the current edition will be forwarded free of charge, on receipt of Postal Order for 25s.

Dealers seeking Agencies can advertise their trade cards for £1, or larger advertisements from £5.

THE LONDON DIRECTORY CO., LTD., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C.

## G. P. O.

Any European, Non-Asiatic or Indian desiring to leave the Colony should apply in person at the Central Police Station

between the hours of 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. and 2 p.m. to 4 p.m. daily. Applicants will be required to produce Passports or identification papers.

All persons with certain exceptions who remain in the Colony for more than 7 days are required to register themselves under the REGISTRATION OF PERSONS ORDINANCE 1918. Forms of Registration giving the particulars required may be obtained at the G. P. O. and at all Police Stations.

The Penalty for non-compliance is a fine not exceeding £50.

## THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY, DR. MOUSSON'S THERAPION

BLOOD POISON, ERYTEM, BLADDER, GONORRHOEA, SYPHILIS, CHANCER, GLEET, WHITE DISCHARGE, ETC. FOR FREE CONSULTATION, DR. MOUSSON'S THERAPION, 15, MORRISON HILL ROAD, HONG KONG.

## FRENCH LESSONS.

G. MOUSSON.

15, Morrison Hill Road.

# IS THERE A DIFFERENCE

IN PIANOS BEARING OLD ESTABLISHED NAMES LIKE

**BRINSMEAD CHAPPELL CHALLENGE**

AND THOSE BY MAKERS OF MINOR REPUTATION. TRY THE ABOVE INSTRUMENTS AND YOU WILL AT ONCE FEEL THEIR SUPERIORITY IN RESPONSIVENESS OF TOUCH, BEAUTY OF TONE AND ARTISTIC FINISH.

SOLE AGENTS:

## ROBINSON'S

## GENERAL NEWS.

**Sham Service Postcards.**  
 The Army Council give notice that imitations of field service postcards and active service letter envelopes are an infringement of Crown copyright, and that any person printing, putting in circulation, using, or having in his possession any such imitation renders himself liable to proceedings under the Defence of the Realm Regulations.

**The British Museum.**  
 The Trustees of the British Museum, at a recent meeting, expressed their gratitude, on behalf of the nation, whose treasures they hold in trust, to the newspapers which so unanimously gave voice to the public disapproval of a proposal which threatened the safety of the Museum and its collections. They have no doubt that this influential expression of public opinion contributed largely to secure the reconsideration of the proposal.

**German Prisoners at Work.**  
 Comment has been made on a statement by the Prime Minister some time ago that there are some 5,000 German prisoners employed on the land in this country. It is well known that we have over 100,000 prisoners, and it has been suggested that 95,000 of them are doing nothing. But the fact is that for a long time past all the healthy German prisoners have been kept in France to work on railways, roads, and in building huts. All the effective prisoner labour is so employed. The 5,000 available in England are merely the men brought over before the system of employing the labour in France was started.

**Languages After the War.**  
 Speaking at the annual meeting of the Modern Language Association, at University College, the French Ambassador said an acquaintance with foreign languages would after the war become more precious than ever. It would be necessary to travel to establish and consolidate useful relations. Public men would be less able to dispense with living languages. It would be more necessary than ever for friendly people to understand each other. Our children and young people would have to learn not only languages, but to understand and appreciate the countries in which they were spoken.

**Swiss or English?**  
 Joseph Lehmann, sales manager of a Glasgow firm, was summoned at the instance of the London Chamber of Commerce at Westminster Police Court recently, for selling Swiss-made wristlet watches with a false trade description applied. Mr. Lehmann, for the prosecution, said the watches had inscribed on the dial the name "John Hawley and Co., English watch manufacturers, Coventry; guaranteed." Leading the ordinary purchaser to believe they were English made. Counsel submitted that amounted to fraud on the ordinary buyer, notwithstanding the fact that in very tiny letters on the works were the words "Swiss made," and in similar minute type the same notification was made on a certificate of guarantee given with each watch sold. The hearing was adjourned.

**Mr. Balfour on a Tank.**  
 Mr. Balfour, at Edinburgh recently, paid a visit to the Tank Tank, accompanied by the Lord Provost. He mounted to the top of the tank and made a short speech, in which he congratulated the rich and poor of the city on the response they had made to the call of duty and patriotism. He pointed out that all they were asked to do was to defer the use of their money until the prevalence of a peace which, he trusted, would not be broken for many generations. Mr. Balfour purchased a 25 War Bond, which was stamped and handed over to the Lord Provost to be put in auction on behalf of a local war charity. He was presented with a war service certificate by the representative of a firm who were lending facilities to every twentieth depositor. Mr. Balfour graciously acknowledged the gift, remarking that he was glad to have won a prize. The voucher, which was handed over to the Lord Provost to be sold by auction.



## GENERAL NEWS.

**Edison Hall as School of Aviation.**  
Edison Hall, offered by the Duke of Westminster to the nation, is to be used as an aviation school. Costing at least \$1,000,000, it took five years to build, completed in 1881. It is one of the largest dwellings in the country, and possesses a fine clock tower. In the main building is the famous "Grand Hall," with pillars of marble. There are 10,000 books in the library. The art gallery includes pictures by Rubens, Hoppner, and Gainsborough.

**Mayor's Donkey and Cart.**  
Tiverton, with a population of only a little over 10,000, being too small a place to receive a visit from a tank, the Mayor (Mr. A. T. Gregory) hit upon the idea of opening a shop in the main thoroughfare for the sale of War Bonds. The first day's takings amounted to £1,007. In opening the shop the Mayor announced that he had sold his motor car, bought a donkey and cart, and invited the difference in war stock. He added that he was sure he would be as happy with the donkey and cart as with a motor-car.

**No More German Pianos.**  
Sir Fredk. Bridge, presiding at the Royal Society of Arts at a lecture by Dr. Frederick S. Clay, on "The British Pianoforte Industry," said: "I for one, won't play on a German piano. British manufacturers, he added, had made splendid instruments in the past, and a piano which was bought by his father for him when he was a choirboy at Rochester he still used every day. Major Mackenzie Hogan, bandmaster of the Coldstream Guards, mentioned that when he joined the British Army two-thirds of its bandmasters were foreigners; now there none."

**\$125,000,000 for Housing.**  
Mr. W. H. Wells, in his presidential address to the Auctioneers and Estate Agents' Institute said that to meet the present shortage an actual building expenditure of at least 125 millions, was required, with an additional 20 millions per annum to meet the increase in population and the replacement of old houses.

If the ordinary economic laws were allowed to operate rents must increase in ratio to wages. If municipalities and private enterprise were to deal jointly with the matter there must be equality of opportunity and treatment. If the authorities were unduly favoured in terms, then private effort would be stifled, and the whole burden of housing would ultimately fall on the State.

**The Jewish Cervantes.**  
An extraordinary gathering filled the Mile End Empire recently to mourn the loss of the "Grandfather of Yiddish Literature," Solomon Jacob Abramowitz, known also as "Mendele, the Bookeller," and dubbed the Jewish Cervantes, who died recently in Odessa at the age 82. A remarkable man, who wandered for a time over Russia with an itinerant beggar, and who was subsequently a teacher, he wrote in both Hebrew and Yiddish, and laid the foundation of the modern literature in the latter language, interpreting the heart and soul of the poor people as none others have been able to do. Speeches were delivered yesterday in Yiddish, Hebrew, and English, and songs and poems in eulogy of the dead writer were rendered.

**Suicide of M.P.'s Wife.**  
At the inquest on Mrs. Henry Guest, wife of Colonel Guest, M.P., who was found dead in bed with a revolver in her hand at her residence, Lake House, Poole, Colonel Guest said his wife, who was 32 years of age, suffered from fits of depression. He had been worried about her, but did not anticipate anything untoward. The revolver found belonged to him; he had missed it from its case. Medical evidence was given that Mrs. Guest was depressed and fretted at the idea that she was leaving her home. Two bullet wounds were found on the neck. A verdict was returned that Mrs. Guest died from hemorrhage caused by bullet wounds self-inflicted in a state of temporary insanity. Mrs. Guest was the second daughter of Lord and Lady Cobham, and a niece of General Sir Neville Lytton and of Dr. Lytton, late headmaster of Eton.

## NOTICES.

Take home some

## VICTOR DANCE RECORDS

Happy-hearted Dance

Music to brighten up dull evenings



Selections of all the modern dances

MOUTRIE'S

VICTOR AGENTS.

SEE LAZARUS  
TO  
SEE BETTER.

N. LAZARUS

OPHTHALMIC OPTICIAN  
28, Queen's Road Central.

## DISINFECTION

IS MOST NECESSARY TO YOU AT THIS TIME.

We Hold Stocks of:-

JEYES' FLUID  
SANITAS OKOL  
SANITAS SOLDIS  
COSSAGE'S CARBOLIC SOAP.PERCHLORIDE OF MERCURY, in wholesale quantities.  
For Prices Apply to:-W. C. HUMPHREYS  
& CO.

5, DUDELL STREET.

## GENERAL NEWS.

**Capitalisation of Huge Profits.**  
Mitchells and Butlers, the Birmingham brewers, have decided to make a further distribution of nearly £500,000 undivided profits in the form of additional share capital to existing holders. About £300,000 was so capitalised in 1916, and the chairman, Mr. Waters Butler, said there had since been evidence of an increasing tendency to State control and ultimate State purchase after the war. The State should have some indication, therefore, of the capital values with which it was dealing. Both the company's capitalisations were from reserves built up in normal times.

**Cinema "Star" Divorced.**  
Mr. Israel Myers, a retired publican, was granted a divorce by the Court recently with £200 damages, on the ground of the misconduct of his wife with Mr. Walter West, a cinematograph proprietor and managing director of the Broadwest Films, Limited. There was no answer by the wife, a cinema actress, whose professional name is Lily Saxby, and Mr. West, who appeared for West, said that he was not in a position to deny the charge. Damages had been agreed at £200. In 1914 Mrs. Myers went to America as a "star" lady, earning £20 a week.

**Billeted Germans.**  
The local branch of the Workers' Union at Liss (Hants) has passed a resolution indignantly protesting against Government's proposal to billet German prisoners of war engaged on work on the land in the homes of English labourers. They ask for English discharged soldier's instead of Germans.

## NOTICE.

**HAVING** resumed charge of my business carried on under the style of Messrs. S. C. Ismail & Co., I the undersigned, hereby give notice that from this date all cheques on Bankers, Contractors and other matters in connection with the business, of the firm will be signed by me.

S. C. ISMAIL.

**HIMPRODS**  
Gives Instant Relief  
No matter what your cough or cold may be, if you use Himprods, you will find in this famous remedy a restorative power that is simply magical.  
CURE FOR ASTHMA

## Prepaid Advertisements.

ONE CENT PER WORD  
FOR EACH INSERTION.

## TO BE LET.

**TO BE LET.—A FURNISHED FLAT** on May Road Level. Private telephone. Use of Tennis Court. Apply Box 1372 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

**TO BE LET.—HOUSES** on Shamoon, CANTON. OFFICES in York Buildings.

Apply to:  
**THE HONGKONG LAND INVESTMENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.**

**TO BE LET.—A FLAT** in Nathan Road, Kowloon. FOUR ROOMED-HOUSES in Kowloon.

Apply to:  
**HUMPHREYS ESTATE & FINANCE CO., LTD.,**  
Alexandra Buildings.

## WANTED.

**WANTED.—CHINESE CLERK** with shipping experience. Must write good hand and speak English. References required. Position permanent. Apply to Box 1370 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## WANTED.

**WANTED.—BRITISH ENGINEER** for shore position. Commencing salary \$200 per month, with free quarters, light, coal and medical attendance. Apply to Box 1377 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## FOR SALE.

**FOR SALE.—"GALESEND."** 109 The Peak, 6 rooms. Apply to C. H. Gale, P.W. Dept.

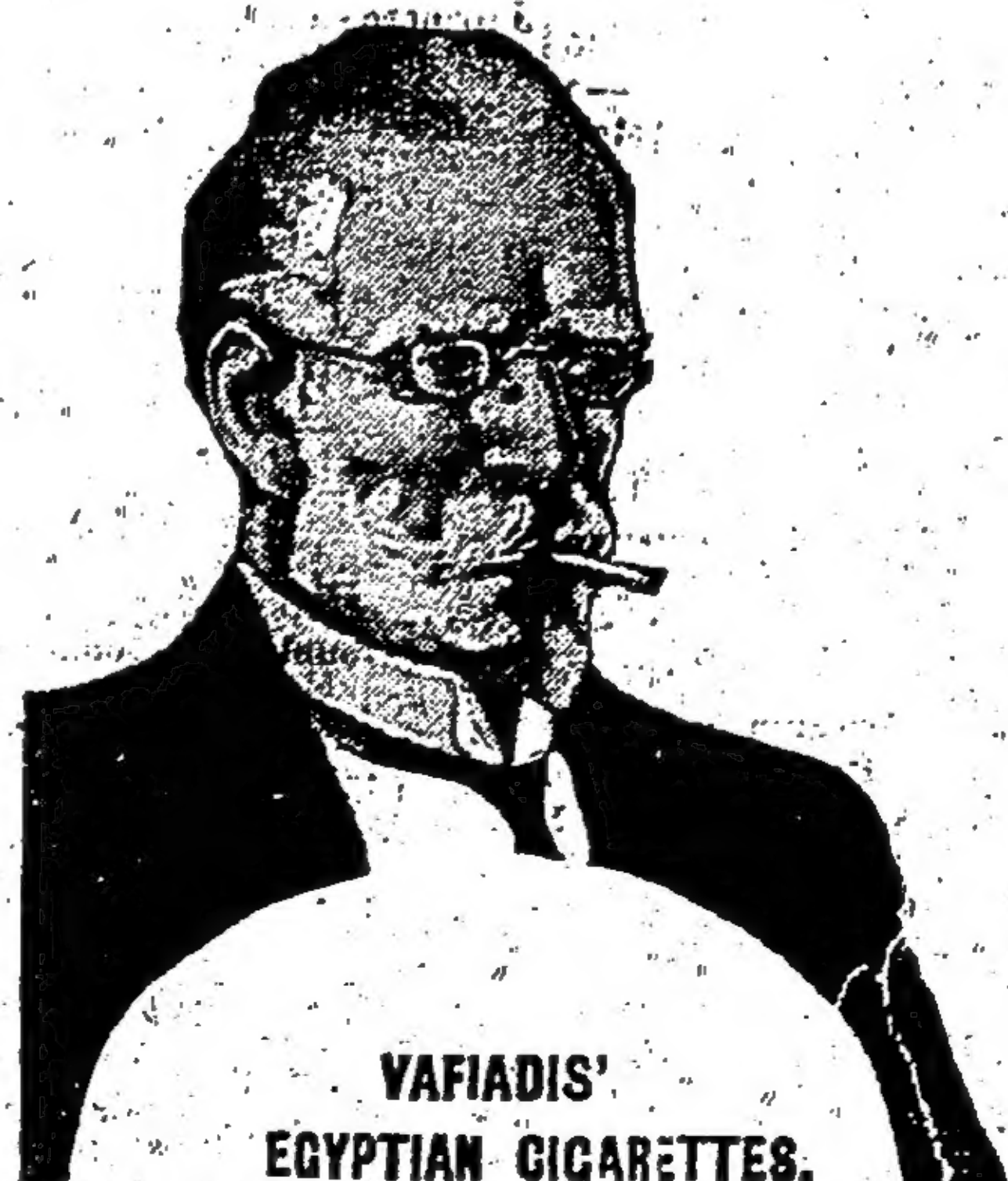
**FOR SALE.—TUSCULUM.** Barker Road, 135 Peak apply DUNCAN CLARK, c/o Lane, Crawford & Co.

**FOR SALE.—CRUISER YACHT.** Comfortable Cabin with numerous accessories and dingy. Going Cheap. Apply to "Yachtsman" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

## NOTICES.

Do away with the Difficult Part of Office Work  
BY ENLISTING THE  
**DALTON** ADDING, LISTING AND CALCULATING MACHINE  
IN YOUR SERVICE  
**MUSTARD & CO.,**  
4, DES VOUX ROAD CENTRAL. TELEPHONE 1168.  
AGENTS IN HONGKONG, AMOY, SWATOW AND CANTON.  
BRITISH AMERICAN TOBACCO CO.

## SAINT GEORGE'S DAY SURPRISE

WATCH  
THIS  
SPACEVAFIADIS'  
EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES.

Imperial Bouquet per Crown Prince.	100	4.65
"	50	2.35
"	10	.50
Extra Fine (Grand Format)	50	2.35
Nectar	50	2.35
Yildiz	25	1.10
Club Size	10	.40
Non Plus Ultra	100	3.60
"	50	1.85
"	20	.75
Supertine	100	2.40
"	50	1.20

SOLE AGENTS—

THE HONGKONG CIGAR STORE CO., LD.

HOTEL MANSIONS

## NOTICES.

## DOUBLE FELT

TERAI

HATS

MEDIUM

BROWN

SILVER

GREY



THE IDEAL HAT FOR ALL SPORTS.

LANE, CRAWFORD &amp; CO.

## ELLWOOD

FEATHERWEIGHT

SUN-HATS

TEL.

RAINPROOF &amp; SUNPROOF

TEL.

692

SINGLE TERAIS

692

AND

DOUBLE TERIAS.

NEW SHIPMENT

RECEIVED.

J. T. SHAW

NEXT DOOR TO THE HONGKONG HOTEL

## KALOTHERMINE.

A SAFE AND SIMPLE APPLICATION.

HAS BEEN USED WITH CONSPICUOUS SUCCESS IN THE TREATMENT OF PNEUMONIA, BRONCHITIS, SPRAINS, BRUISES, BOILS, BURNS, AND IN ALL INFLAMMATORY CONDITIONS WHERE LOCAL TREATMENT IS REQUIRED.

ANTISEPTIC AND ANTIPHLOGISTIC

Easy to use and Entirely supersedes the old fashioned LINSEED POULTICES, BLISTERS, PLASTERS, Etc.

Sole Agents: A. S. WATSON &amp; CO. LTD. Hongkong &amp; China.

## NOTICES.

THE HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA WAR SAVINGS ASSOCIATION.

APPLICATION forms for Membership of the above Association may be obtained from all the Banks or from the undersigned.

THE UNION INSURANCE SOCIETY OF CANTON, LTD.

Honorary Secretaries & Treasurer.  
Hongkong, 15th January, 1917.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

APPLICATION has been made to the Directors of this Company to issue to Walter Douglas Graham of Hongkong (deceased) a duplicate Certificate of sixty shares in the Company or other Certificates in lieu thereof upon the statement that the original Certificate No. 1819 for shares numbered 28775/28894 and dated 11th January 1909 has been lost or destroyed, AND NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that if within 30 days from the date hereof no claims or representation in respect of such original Certificate is made to the Directors they will proceed to deal with such application for a Certificate.

M. MANUK

Secretary.

Dated 4th day of April, 1918.

## NOTICES.

WARD OFF DISEASE  
HEPPELL'S FLY SPRAY

Will permeate the atmosphere of your rooms, and kill all flies, mosquitoes and disease germs. Harmless and of pleasant odour. Outfits consisting of atomizer and bottle of fluid, price \$6.00 net.

Extra bottles of fluid \$2.00  
**FRANK SMITH & CO.**  
4, DES VOUX ROAD, CENTRAL.  
TEL. 2990. HONGKONG.

## WANTED.

Names for 1918 issue of the  
**HONGKONG**  
\$  
**DIRECTORY**  
**DOLLAR DIRECTORY CO.**  
P. O. Box 431.

## MASSAGE

**MR. HONDA**  
Specialist in Massage  
Physiotherapy, etc.  
WILL VISIT PATIENTS RESIDENCES  
IF REQUESTED.  
No. 54, QUEEN'S ROAD, CENTRAL.



# WATSON'S NAZALINE.

AN IDEAL  
ANTISEPTIC and  
PROPHYLACTIC OINTMENT.  
Specially [useful] for the prevention  
of  
**CEREBRO SPINAL FEVER**  
and other infectious diseases.

Gives quick relief in all cases  
of

**COLD IN THE HEAD.**  
**NASAL CATARRH.**  
ETC.

PREPARED ONLY BY

**A. S. WATSON & Co., Ltd.,**

HONGKONG.

TEL. 16.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides. All communications intended for publication should be addressed to the Editor. Business correspondence should be sent to the Manager.

Cable Address: Telegraph, Hongkong.

Telephone: No. 1 A.B.C. 5th edition. Western Union  
Office address: 11, Ice House St.

## BIRTH.

**KINDERSLEY.**—At the Peak Hospital on 7th April, the wife of the Hon. Mr. R. C. M. Kindersley (Selangor) Federal Malay States, of a son.

## The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, MONDAY, APRIL 8, 1918.

### ANOTHER GERMAN "FEELER."

With a stubbornness which is characteristic of the Germans, the enemy is still attempting to do the impossible in France. Once again, he is concentrating all his skill and energy on the task of breaking through the Allied lines, in the hope of inflicting such a defeat that the Anglo-French forces will be disinclined to continue the battle any longer. But his rate of progress is far slower than it was at the commencement of the present series of offensives, while his man-power is still being wasted in a truly appalling manner. We now know beyond any doubt whatever that the Germans have been terribly disappointed at the relative smallness of the gains which they have secured. They had staked everything on a tremendous breakthrough in the West, but to date they have nowhere pierced the front, while they are admittedly much behind their time-table, as captured documents and the stories of prisoners have clearly shown. Success might conceivably have attended the enemy's efforts when he first threw his innumerable hordes into the battle—it would have done but for the unexampled bravery and tenacity of our troops—but that the Germans will now manage to accomplish that which they then failed to do is unthinkable. Yet they continue to throw themselves against the impregnable wall of Allied troops, mainly, we suppose, because they fear to acknowledge that their schemes have been nullified by the magnificent resistance offered by the Anglo-French armies.

The whole trouble with the Huns is that they cannot see further than their noses. What do they hope for, even assuming the realisation of a victory in the field at the moment? That is a most unlikely contingency, but if it were to occur, do the Germans for one moment think that that would end the war? The mere thought is sheer absurdity, for with even that much accomplished, only a mere trifle of the German dream would be realised. There is at least one German who recognises that point, for we note that Captain Persius, the well known enemy writer, openly says that, even if the British Army were smashed, Germany could not land troops in England until the British Fleet is beaten. He goes further, and double the ability of submariners to strike Great Britain, and thus arrives at the conclusion that Britain and Germany should make peace, as neither can destroy the other. That, at any rate, is a considerable admission for a German to make, but we shall be very much surprised if this "feeler" in any way diverts Britain and her Allies from the task which they are pledged to carry through to the end. Captain Persius concedes a further point when he says such a peace should be made all the easier from the fact that disclosures recently made show that Britain was not responsible for the war. That is a most astounding role face, since all the way along Germany has posed as fighting a battle of self-defence against rapacious British Imperialism whose one aim in entering the war was to smash Germany and all things German. Of course, if it really is Germany, and not Britain, that is at fault, and the German Government is prepared to admit its culpability, the way towards peace would be made open, but we fear that Captain Persius' views are hardly shared by the German leaders, who, at the moment, would not be prepared to go further than negotiating on a basis of the *status quo ante bellum*. Such a peace, however, could not possibly command itself to a nation which is correctly described as having been in no way responsible for the war. We have suffered far too greatly to ever think of negotiating from such a standpoint.

What the Germans would undoubtedly like is for Britain to get out of the war by peace manoeuvring so that they might proceed to wipe out the other Allied nations. But that can never be. Britain is not, nor has she ever been, in any mood to think of a separate peace. She will stand by her pledges to the end, and so far from being alarmed from the path of duty by hints like those thrown out by Captain Persius, she will gain heart from the fact that they indicate a slowly-growing recognition on the part of the Germans that they have set themselves an utterly impossible task.

### The Unpalatable Truth.

It looks very much as though the persons who have done the Allied cause and all lovers of truth such a good service by bringing the famous Lichnowsky Memorandum to light are to suffer severely for their act. Count Helling says they are being prosecuted for high treason, and that the Public Prosecutor is considering whether to charge Lichnowsky himself. Whether the German Government has succeeded in getting hold of the right persons responsible for the publication of the document is very doubtful, as the contents of the Memorandum seem to have been very skillfully divulged, but it is evident that someone is to be made a scapegoat in connection with the matter. Whoever may be brought to trial, there will be considerable sympathy felt for them among the Allied peoples, for no greater revelation of Germany's desire for war has ever been made than the statements of Prince Lichnowsky regarding Berlin's insistence on hostilities. Evidently the truth is not at all to the liking of the Kaiser and his flunkies, and that is why someone has to suffer because it has been divulged. All through the war Germany has lied in regard to her policy immediately before the actual commencement of the struggle, and even now, when the cat has been let out of the bag, she seeks to suppress the facts. She stands self-condemned before the world, and it is her rulers' knowledge of this which has led them to persecute those who have served the interests of truth and honesty.

### A Notable Anniversary.

In London and elsewhere the first anniversary of the United States' entry into the war has been celebrated in a manner worthy of the occasion. Telegrams have been sent to President Wilson by His Majesty the King, President Poincaré, Mr. Lloyd George and doubtless by many others, all expressing much satisfaction at what America has done so far, and looking forward to her further participation. President Wilson affirms that "America will extend her efforts until the triumph of Right is secured." As to that, no one has ever had the slightest doubt, and the only unfortunate circumstance is that America's cordial co-operation has been apparently retarded by the very extensive nature of her preparations.

### America's Chief Aim.

Everyone knows, however, that the Americans are nothing if not efficient; they are no believers in half measures, and, having definitely pledged themselves to help the Allied cause to the utmost, it is characteristic of them to prepare to do so with striking effect. And it should not be forgotten that the Americans have been greatly hampered by the lack of shipping facilities—a defect that is, happily, being speedily remedied by their own splendid efforts, as also by the valuable assistance that will now be given to them by the Allies having requisitioned a large portion of the Dutch mercantile fleet. No one who knows the Americans can possibly have doubted, despite the comparatively small part they have so far taken in actual hostilities, that what America can do she will do in the great struggle of Right against Might. President Wilson, in fact, has taken the opportunity presented by the anniversary to reiterate that all American resources will be consecrated to the realisation of this aim. Even more important than this—especially as the German offensive is still unexhausted—is Mr. Lloyd George's statement to the effect that "during the next few weeks America will give the Prussian military junta the European of their lives." All there fore is well: the great Democracies stand to-day more than ever firmly pledged to overcome the military domination of Germany—and they will do it.

### Rubbish Dumpers Caught.

There were two cases before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Magistrate's Court this morning of Chinese servants dumping rubbish in Nathan Road, yesterday, and fines of \$3 each were inflicted.

### DAY BY DAY.

WEALTH IS SIMPLY ONE OF THE GREATEST POWERS WHICH CAN BE ENTRUSTED TO HUMAN HANDS.  
—Ruskin.

**To-morrow's Anniversary.**  
To-morrow is the first anniversary of the opening of the Battle of Arras.

**The Dollar.**  
The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was \$3.41.

**Spotted Fever.**  
For the twenty-four hours ended the 6th inst., there were thirteen cases of spotted fever notified, with eight deaths. All the sufferers were Chinese.

**Religious Meeting.**  
The weekly religious meeting of the Helena May Institute on Tuesday afternoon at 5.30 o'clock will be conducted by Miss Pitts. The meeting is open to all women.

**Ship's Officer's Death.**  
Mr. Dyer Ball intimated in the Police Court this morning that he will give his decision in the supposed cantharidin poisoning case to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.

**Seizure of Opium.**  
The police recently made a haul of 814 taels of prepared opium on board the *Lokang*. They found the opium very cleverly concealed in the ventilator at the top of the ship's boiler.

**Alice Memorial Hospital.**  
The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—*Ko Shing Theatre*, \$75; *Messrs. W. O. Jack and Co.*, \$10; *Messrs. Kelly and Walsh*, \$10; *General Electric Co. of China*, \$10; *Mr. S. E. Green*, \$10; *Mr. G. K. Baxter*, \$10; *Mr. A. Mackenzie*, \$10.

**"A Perfect Nuisance."**  
An Indian was charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with being drunk and disorderly in Nathan Road yesterday. The man admitted the charge. Inspector Gordon stated that the man was an ex-warder at the goal and was a perfect nuisance. He had been summoned several times before. When found in Nathan Road, his clothing was disarranged and he struggled with the Indian Sergeant, who arrested him. His Worship gave the man a severe warning and fined him \$5, or 10 days' hard labour.

### Junk Master Discharged.

A Chinese junk master was charged on remand before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny of a quantity of rice, the property of the Tong Seng Company. Mr. J. H. Gardiner appeared for the Company and Mr. P. Golding defended. It will be remembered that the rice was found in the servants' quarters of the junk and was part of a cargo that the junk had been engaged to convey to a Japanese steamer in the harbour. The defendant's story this morning was that some of the bags of rice broke and he had the rice swept up and put in the servants' quarters, intending to give it back to the owners. He had no intention of stealing it. After other evidence, his Worship dismissed the case, remarking that it should be made unlawful for any part of a junk's cargo to be found anywhere on board except in the proper cargo space.

### Trouble-some Coolies.

The coolies at work on the reclamation scheme at old Kowloon City are not a particularly amiable set, and eleven of them were charged before Mr. Dyer Ball, at the Police Court this morning, with fighting. Mr. T. H. King, A.S.P., told his Worship that he was landing at the Kowloon City pier on Saturday, when he heard noise of a quarrel and found about two dozen people, having a rowing fight with bamboo, etc. Equivaries later made showed that a stove, accidentally dropping into a trench, was the cause of the quarrel. One man had a damaged head, and others had minor injuries. There were hundreds of coolies employed there, and as there had been a previous fight, which was settled by compensation, it was necessary to put a stop to the quarrelling. He suggested that all the defendants should be bound over. His Worship followed this course, binding the defendants over in the sum of \$50 each to be of good behaviour for six months.

### LOCAL SPORT.

#### FOOTBALL.

#### DIVISION 1.

South China Athletic v. 87th Co. R. G. A.

Played on the Club Ground on Saturday and after an exceedingly fast and even game the Chinese ran out winners by 1 goal to nil. As is usually the case, the Chinese had a very large number of supporters. The opening exchanges saw the Chinese to advantage, their forwards getting into their stride sooner than did their opponents. The Chinese, however, soon settled down and assumed the same dashing tactics as the Chinese.

From a fine piece of combination, An Kit Sang put in a fine shot which missed its mark only by inches. End-to-end play ensued, Knight having had lines on two occasions. Just before half-time, the Chinese were awarded a penalty, but failed to convert it to a goal, and at half-time there was no score.

Play in the second half continued fast and even to the end, the Chinese having a little advantage by their splendid passing, which was pretty to watch. A quarter of an hour from the restart, the Chinese took the lead, Leong Yek Tong taking the ball down the wing and centreing finely for his centre forward to score with only the goal to beat. Much enthusiasm was displayed by the Chinese supporters at their favourite's success. At the other end, Small had hard lines in not making the scores level just before the whistle blew.

Result:—S.O.A., 1, 87th Co. R.G.A., 0.

The Athletics quite deserved their win, while the Chinese are to be congratulated on putting up such a fine fight.

#### CRICKET.

Hongkong C.C. v. The University.

Much interest was centred in this match on the Club Ground on Saturday, for on its result depended the League Championship. The Club were out to win or draw, and they succeeded in accomplishing the latter, being four wickets in hand with eight runs less than their opponents when time was called. It was decidedly a batsman's day, with the result that some high scores were registered. The visitors went in first and they made an excellent showing, plenty of good hitting being seen. They were all disposed of for 215, the principal scores being Runjahn (54), Marley (48) and Redmond (35). Runjahn's score included nine 4's, Marley's two 6's and seven 4's, and Redmond's one 6 and five 4's. When the Club went to the wickets they had ten minutes short of the two hours to bat, and though the scoring was a trifle slow they had no difficulty in effecting a draw. The feature of their innings was the fine display of Pearce, who scored only ten short of the century by all-round good play, his total including no fewer than twelve 4's. Murray and De Rome had the best bowling average of the day (five for 63), the "Varsity" bowlers not doing particularly well.

#### University.

R. A. Pon-onby Fane, c Pearce, b Donnelly ... 3  
A. H. Runjahn, c de Rome, b Gray ... 54  
G. E. Marley, c Thomas, b de Rome ... 48  
J. D. Wright, b Donnelly ... 3  
K. Brayshay, c de Rome, b Donnelly ... 28  
F. A. Redmond, c Murray, b de Rome ... 35  
G. Hall, b Donnelly ... 0  
D. K. Sims, c Murray, b Donnelly ... 9  
W. G. Gittis, b Morgan ... 0  
Cheak Toon Lok, b Morgan ... 0  
J. M. Isak, not out ... 15  
Extras ... 22

Total ... 215

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.  
Pearce ... 5 0 41 0  
Donnelly ... 16 2 63 5  
de Rome ... 4 1 27 2  
Morgan ... 9 1 57 2  
Gray ... 1 0 6 1

#### H. K. C. C.

T. E. Pearce, c Jack, b Wright 90  
H. E. Marley, c Gittis, b Brayshay ... 0

M. M. Mass, c Pon-onby Fane, b Marley ... 11

F. J. de Rome, run out ... 36

L. H. E. Murray, c and b Marley ... 38

D. E. Donnelly, not out ... 2

E. R. Thomas, b Brayshay ... 3

F. W. S. Evans, R. P. Thurnfield, Lt. Col. Morgan, did not bat.

Extras ... 13

Total ... 207

Bowling.

O. M. R. W.

K. Brayshay ... 1930 97 2

G. E. Marley ... 21 2 77 3

F. A. Redmond ... 5 0 14 0

J. D. Wright ... 1 0 6 1

#### BILLIARDS.

Gunner Lord Wins

Championship.

That much-anticipated event—the contest between Sergeant Tom Pitt and Gunner J. R. Lord to decide the Billiard Championship of the Colony, came off at the Victoria Recreation Club on Saturday night and proved to be just the interesting match that was expected. Sergt. Pitt, the Colony's late Champion, had been spared the preliminary rounds, and Gunner Lord had very easily demonstrated that he is a player of no little ability by his showing in the earlier stages. A previous match between the two players had ended in favour of Pitt, but as Lord has been showing much better form recently than when he met Pitt before there was a good deal of anticipation that he would make Pitt go all the way, if not defeat him.

There was a good attendance throughout the match, among those present being the Hon. Mr. C. S. Varn, O.M.G., and the Hon. Mr. E. H. Sharp, K.C., Mr. J. Rodger discharged the duties of referee.

The opening play was of an even character, but it was not long before Lord took the lead, with a really magnificent break of 81, which ended rather unfortunately. Pitt scored fairly consistently, but did not compile any break of high figures. He failed to get the positions he played for on many occasions, whereas Lord was showing good anticipation with success. The delicacy of touch which usually characterises Lord's play was a treat to watch. At the interval the scores read:—Lord, 501; Pitt, 446.

In the second half of the match, Lord was easily the better player, scoring not only with consistency, but from difficult positions. Pitt tried hard to keep pace, but was not playing with that skill which he has formerly demonstrated. Gradually increasing his lead, Lord ran out a rather easy winner by a margin of 339 points, the final scores reading:—Gunner Lord, 1,000; Sergt. Pitt, 661.

The winner came in for much hearty applause, and was highly complimented by the Hon. Mr. Oswald Severn, who presented him with the Cup and also a silver out-glass inkstand for making the highest break in the tournament (90). Mr. Wong Po-hong, the runner-up in the tournament, was also presented with a cup. The proceedings were brought to a close with cheers for the recipients and Chairman.

#### Spite Alleged.

A Chinese youth was charged before Mr. J. B. Wood, at the Police Court this morning, with the larceny from another Chinese of a purse containing \$30.10. The complainant, who is a fur dealer, stated that he was walking in Queen's Road West on Saturday when the defendant stole the purse from his pocket. Defendant said that complainant stepped on his foot and when he protested the complainant with a friend assaulted him and took his purse. A constable deposed to the defendant throwing the purse down when arrested. His Worship passed sentence of six months' hard labour and four hours' sticks.

### TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

"Mr. Fairie," who won the New Derby, the Two Thousand Guineas, and the St. Leger this year with his horse *Gay Crusader*, has now revealed his identity publicly. He has abandoned the racing "pseudonym" of "Mr. Fairie," and will enter his horses for race in future under his name of A. W. Cox. His remarkable success this year adds his name to the short list of owners who have secured three great successes with the same horse.

It is an interesting coincidence that the Representation of the People Bill, so closely associated with the name of the Speaker, recalls the fragments of two old Acts of Parliament of Henry VI., which were passed about 490 years ago, in connection with the qualification of electors of Knights of the Shire. A hundred and twenty-five years before these particular Acts became law, a member of the Lowther family came to Westminster as a Knight of his native shire of Westmorland.

The coincidence is the more notable in view of the fact that when Mr. Lowther assumed the Speakership in June, 1905, exactly 600 years had elapsed since his ancestor, in the year 1305, sat in the fourteenth Parliament of Edward I. That was only ten years after the assembling of the great model Parliament which formed the precedent for all Parliaments in England.

Although the earliest rolls of the House of Commons belonged to the year 1278, the official name House of Commons did not appear until the Parliament of 1304, in which Mr. Lowther's forbear sat, and it was not until 72 years later that the title of Speaker was conferred on the presiding officer of the House of Commons, then Sir Thomas Hungerford. Mr. Lowther is the 127th Speaker in the line of succession since Sir Thomas Hungerford.

One hundred and fifty pounds have just been paid for an autograph letter by Queen Elizabeth. But if only certain "gracious letters" of hers to Sir Christopher Hinton, mentioned in an ardent one of his addressed to her, could be found they would realise a price which only a multi-millionaire could afford. The last word in them, he says, was worth a bible, and as it appears that she had for him the pet name "Lida," which he spells indifferently "Lida," "Lido," "Lidoes," or "Lyddes," and his reply abounds with such expressions as: "My wife are overwrought," "I love yourself; I cannot leave you," "Love me, for I love you," to possess that last word would crown a collector's ambition.

Dr. Gee, the new Dean of Gloucester, comes, like the new Bishop of Hereford, from Durham, where for the last seven years he has been Professor of Church History at the University. Dr. Gee is one of the King's chaplains. His speciality has been the study of ecclesiastical history, which he will now be able to continue in the congenial environment of ancient Gloucester.

"He was an exquisite scholar of the literary type," writes a former pupil of Dr. Butler, "and always said that, whatever were the emotions of the moment, he could always express them most naturally in Latin verse. He never wrote it more beautifully than in his elegy on his son, Gordon Butler, who died in 1916. But his most signal gift was his power of public speaking. As an after-dinner speaker he was on the very top line. A peculiarity of his case was his health. When he was in the Harrow eleven, his heart was so weak that he was not allowed to run; his runs, he has done a full life's work, and has died at 84—his heart being just as it was at Harrow."

**Prayer Meeting.**  
The prayer meeting of the Hongkong Christian Union will be held to-morrow afternoon at 5.30 p.m. in the Helena May Institute. All Christians are invited.



## RACECOURSE DISASTER.

Mr. Bowley Addresses the Jury.

The evidence in the Racecourse disaster inquiry being completed, the Coroner (Mr. J. R. Wood) and the special jury were this afternoon addressed by Mr. Bowley, on behalf of the contractor who built the stands.

Mr. G. E. Wakeman, Crown Solicitor, said that the evidence having been concluded, and having regard to the position which he held in the inquiry, which was merely to be of assistance in collecting evidence, he felt it hardly necessary for him to sum up the evidence. If there was any subject his Worship would like him to address him upon he would be pleased to do so.

Mr. Bowley, after drawing attention to the remark of the Attorney General that his Worship and the jury were there to enquire into the death of one person, said that he had no complaint to make regarding the inspector who examined the stands.

The inspector had no data to go upon, he had no information as to the numbers of people the stands would have to accommodate and none as regarded exits or fire precautions, but the fact that this inspector had passed the buildings without comment or complaint would make his client feel his position was secure, because if a Government inspector passed the stands and did not object, why should he?

Seeing that the Government received \$40,000 and that the public in unknown numbers were using the stands, it seemed to him that they might have made a daily inspection. With reference to the water supply on hand when the fire had commenced, he would like to say that the 3-inch pipe was stated to be 20 years old and he did not think its age would improve its usefulness.

Again, they were told by the Water Authority that when water hydrants were installed the Fire Brigade were not consulted or informed as to their position, and that although there were maps, the Fire Brigade were not supplied with them.

With regard to the duties of the Police, it was their duty to take steps for the safeguarding of the persons and property of the crowd that visited the Racecourse, as they all knew, attracted all classes of people, from Kings to card-sharps, and Piers to pickpockets. It would appear that the Police had left the stands severely alone. Two plain-clothes men in a crowd of this sort, even though they were assisted by two District Watchmen, were not adequate.

If the Police Reserve had been called upon, no doubt they would have responded and carried out the duties with their customary efficiency. It appeared to be the belief of the Fire Brigade—a good deal of evidence had been given to bear out the point—that there was no hope of saving a stand when once it had caught fire. It seemed to him that it was the duty of the Police to see that a stop was put to the dangerous practice of allowing cooking stoves to be used in the stands.

If the heads of the Police were ignorant that cooking stoves were used, he thought it was the duty of the other police who had noticed it to report it. He also thought that if more buckets of water had been available in the stands, much might have been done to put out the fire. The posting of a dispatch box at the Golf Club he also thought would not have been out of place. It was probable that if there had been more jets of water to play on the fire, the life of the person into whose death they were enquiring, would have been saved, with many others. He had already pointed out that the Director of the Public Works, with the C. S. P., could make any regulations for the safety of the public, without waiting for the legislature. With regard to the letting of the stands, he was of opinion they should be let to substantial persons. They appeared to have been let by syndicates. Some of them were in the hands of boys and others. Whether or not it was desirable that public servants should have shares in these gambling houses he did not propose to discuss.

Mr. Bowley was continuing his address when we went to press.

## DR. FORT NEWTON.

Welcome to the City Temple.

A crowded congregation and a platform representing both Free Church and Anglican views welcomed Dr. Fort Newton to the City Temple pastorate. It was a memorable gathering, and expressed, as more than one speaker emphasised, the growing desire of the day for a deeper reunion of the Churches and the English-speaking peoples of the Old and the New World.

Dr. Hensley Henson, Bishop-elect of Hereford, who could not attend personally, wrote welcoming him in the great fellowship of Freemasonry. "As an American," he added, "I hail him as the symbol of that more intimate alliance between his nation and our own, which to my thinking offers the best security for the abolition of war."

Finally, welcoming him as a Christian minister, Dr. Henson added: "Never, surely, did mankind need more evidently the service of true and courageous men of God, who will neither fear the frown of society nor seek its favours."

A shoal of messages had been received from religious leaders throughout the country; cablegrams from the "Little Brick Church, Cedar Rapids, Iowa, U.S.A., and the mayor and city officials of the town; and other letters came from the American Ambassador (Dr. Page), Mr. A. J. Balfour, and the Lord Mayor of London.

Dr. Clifford, who presided, through the recognition service the most remarkable in the spaciousness of its platform and the wide Christian outlook it represented of the whole series of gatherings held within the walls of the City Temple.

The Rev. R. J. Campbell, who, with Canon Adair, spoke for the Anglican Church, recalled a remark by Dr. Hensley Henson when he welcomed the speaker (Mr. Campbell) to the City Temple 15 years ago. "I come," said Dr. Henson on that occasion, "from the temple of history at Westminster to the temple of progress in the City, bringing with me an assurance of goodwill."

"I fulfil that particular role this evening," added the speaker. "I come from the temple of history at Westminster, bringing the same goodwill in my heart to the City Temple that I trust I always felt for you when I was in your midst."

Dr. Newton, in reply, said that perhaps the outstanding fact in the inconceivable tragedy in which we stand, and the fact that would most profoundly influence the future, was the reunion of our English-speaking peoples, drawn together by a common peril, but also by a common ideal and a common conception of civilisation.

## HONGKONG POLICE.

Annual Inspection This Afternoon.

His Excellency the Governor held his annual inspection of the Hongkong Police Force at the Central Station this afternoon, when there were on parade over 40 Europeans, 120 Indians and 130 Chinese.

The Force, which looked exceedingly smart, was first inspected by His Excellency, who was accompanied by the Hon. C. S. P. (Mr. C. McL. Messer) and other officers.

His Excellency presented the following medals:—First Class Medal—Chief Inspector J. Kerr. Second Class—Chief Detective Inspector Morrison.

Third Class—Inspector Gordon, Lumsden, and Gerard. Fourth Class—Inspectors Sim, Angus, Grant, Bergeson, McKay, and Barcliff.

Five Indian members of the Force were presented with Fourth Class medals, three Chinese were presented with Third Class medals, and five Chinese with Fourth Class medals.

## ST. GEORGE'S DAY.

The Theatrical Performance.

"The Witnesses for the Defence," the play by A. E. W. Mason, to be staged at the Theatre Royal on St. George's Day, was originally produced by the late Sir George Alexander at the St. James' Theatre in 1911, and scored an instantaneous success. The original cast included that distinguished actress, Ethel Irving as the heroine, Stella Ballantyne, which part she repeatedly sustained in her successful tours throughout Australia and South Africa. The St. James' production further included such well-known lights of the stage as Alfred Bishop, Sydney Valentine, Lewis Faber and Lynton Lyle.

Vouchers for all seats in the stalls and a certain number in the dress circle which will not be put up for auction can be obtained by Englishmen, members of the Society, any day after Tuesday next, the 9th inst. Applications should be addressed to the Hon. Secretary, Mr. J. Bentley, Messrs. The. Cook and Son, stating the number of seats required and the vouchers themselves will be interchangeable for numbered seats tickets from Messrs. Mountrie and Co., on payment of \$5 each on and after Thursday, the 18th inst. The box office at Messrs. Mountrie and Co. will be opened at 9 a.m. and payment for the seats is to be made to Messrs. Mountrie when the vouchers are exchanged.

In one application exceed the accommodation of the Theatre, the vouchers issued will necessarily be for a smaller number of seats than are applied for.

In the dress circle a limited reservation has been made for official guests, and other seats are to be sold by auction; the remainder of the dress circle and the whole of the stalls will be available.

St. George's Day Fund. Balance as per last statement ... \$ 794 Mr. S. Baker ... 30 Mr. G. A. Hastings ... 250 "Scotch Well-wisher" ... 100 \$1,174

The Committee acknowledge with thanks receipt of the above donations. Any further amounts will be gratefully received by the undersigned, c/o the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank.

J. H. RAMSAY, Hon. Treasurer. H.K. St. George's Day Fund.

## FIRST MEN BACK FROM ARMY.

Dr. Addison Explains His Demobilisation Plans.

The Speaker, presiding at the annual meeting of the British Institute of Social Service, at the House of Commons, said he felt like a music-hall artist who managed to get round to half a dozen places in one evening, although he doubted if his salary was as great. Dr. Addison had been Minister of Destruction, and was now Minister of Construction. He had posed as the angel of death, and now appeared as the angel of light.

Dr. Addison, discussing the problems of reconstruction, said before some industries could restart the necessary implements must be provided. They had found that the works which supplied that machinery were full of foreign orders, for which large sums had been paid to secure priority of execution. In one industry they would have to wait certainly more than a year before they could re-equip themselves with the necessary machinery to start work.

A scheme of demobilisation was being worked out in detail by the War Office and Ministry of Labour. There would be special consideration for men who had been in the Army some time, and for married men and men with families, and they would aim at getting back first the men who were immediately wanted, and also those men whose places were being kept open for them.

The Army had been examined to find out the men who had been waiting for them, and it was found that nearly 60 per cent. had positions kept for them in

## DAIRY FARM NEWS.

## SAUSAGES. SAUSAGES.

A Variety to suit all tastes

## OXFORD SAUSAGES.

CAMBRIDGE "

PORK "

BEEF "

&amp;c.,

## LIVER SAUSAGES.

BOLOGNE, HEAD CHEESE.

BLACK PUDDING.

WHITE "

&amp;c.,

&amp;c.,

civil life. There would be local resettlement committees of employers and trade unionists, and every commanding officer would know the men who had places waiting for them.

At the present time we needed 250,000 houses in England and Wales, and we should be no better off than we were before the war. A similar number was required in Scotland. He believed the provision of houses must be tackled in the same way as the provision of shells.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA, s.s. "NIPPON MARU."

From SAN FRANCISCO VIA HONOLULU, JAPAN PORTS, AND SHANGHAI.

The above named steamer having arrived, consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for counter-signature, and to take immediate delivery from alongside.

Cargo remaining undelivered on 8th April, 1918, at 5 P.M., will be landed at consignees' risk and expense, and delivery must then be taken from the Company's Godowns.

Storage charges will be assessed on all cargo remaining undelivered on 12th April, 1918, at 5 P.M.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected. No Claim will be recognised after the goods have left the Steamer or Godowns.

All chafed and damaged cargo will be landed into the Company's Godowns, where it will be examined on 15th April, 1918, at 10 A.M.

No Claim will be recognised if filed after, the 23rd April, 1918. T. DAIGO, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1918.

## FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—TWO SIAMESE CATS, Male and Female, about 18 months old. Apply Box 1378 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE—FOX TERRIER 5 months old, very smart pup. Apply Box 1379 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE—WELSH TERRIER, thoroughlybred. A good lady's companion. Owner leaving the Colony. Apply Box 1380 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE—PHILIPPINE EMBROIDERIES, first class underwear, made-up blouses, etc. Also hats and a few choice orchids—Room 421, Hongkong Hotel—Hours: 9 A.M.—3 P.M. every day except Thursday.

## AVISO.

Por este convocada una reuniao da comunidade portugueza em Hongkong no Club Lusitano, na terra-feira, 9 de corrente, as 6 horas p.m., para se deliberar sobre assumptos concernentes a mesma comunidade.

O Consul.

EDUARDO V.M.R. DE SOUSA, Hongkong, 8 de Abril de 1918.

## TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

HONGKONG LAWN TENNIS LEAGUE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the above League will be held in the Hongkong Cricket Club Pavilion on THURSDAY April 11th at 5.15 P.M. Clubs interested are requested to send representatives.

F. LINDSAY WOODS, Hon. Secretary.

HONGKONG HOTEL CO., LTD.

DURING the absence of the undersigned, Mr. H. N. Beaupaire will act as Manager, BY ORDER OF THE BOARD

J. H. TAGGART, Manager.

## THE SOCIETY OF ST. GEORGE, HONGKONG.

In aid of WAR CHARITIES

## WANTED FOR PRIZES FOR THE TOMBOLA

Curios, ornaments, jewellery, furniture, glass and silver-ware, cutlery, vases, War Bond tickets and bric-a-brac of all descriptions.

What can YOU spare?

Many ladies are now collecting gifts, and intending donors may also send gifts to the Office of Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co. (2nd floor) between the hours 10 p.m. and 5 p.m.

Bulky articles will be sent for on receipt of advice addressed to—

Hon. Secretary.

## TOMBOLA

P. O. Box 94, HONGKONG.

All gifts should be sent in on or before Thursday April 11, and in the meantime everyone is asked to set aside for Prizes all superfluous articles, (clothing excepted) to make the Tombola a success.

The success of the Tombola depends upon the presentation of gifts, for prizes and the sale of spoils, which latter contains many prize tickets.

## GOOD ADVICE.

What is good for the goose is good for the gander. It is no use to choose. It is no use to wander. If you want another number of the WAR BOND DRAWING more You will be HAPPY and not sorry If you buy it of KOMOR

## AERTEX THE ORIGINAL CELLULAR

We have now a full range of garments made of this cloth which is by far the most suitable and healthy to wear in hot weather, being cool, non-irritant and extremely durable.

SHIRTS — PYJAMAS

— UNDERWEAR —

Call and see them before deciding "what to wear."

## MACKINTOSH

A CO., LTD.

MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS, 16, DES VOEUX ROAD. TELEPHONE NO. 22.

## Powell &amp; COY. LTD.

TELEPHONE 348

A NEW CONSIGNMENT OF

GENTLEMEN'S

## BOOTS AND SHOES

JUST UNPACKED.

— O —

INCLUDING

HEAVY MARCHING BOOTS.

— O —

BLACK and BROWN

## BOOTS AND SHOES.

— O —

BRITISH MADE.

## NEW COLUMBIA DANCE RECORDS.



A 5606 PEARIE SILVER HEELS — WALTZ TWO-STEP.  
A 5923 ADMIRATION THE GOOD FAIRY — FOX-TROT TWO-STEP.  
A 5061 IT HAPPENED IN NORLAND WALTZ VIRGINIA HOUSE WARMING TWO-STEP.  
A 5927 PALMETTO HOP AUNT PATSY — ONE-STEP.  
A 5065 KILLARNEY LANGUAGE OF FLOWERS — WALTZ TWO-STEP.

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VOEUX ROAD.

TEL. 1322.

## JUST ARRIVED.

A Fresh Consignment

of

## BURGOYNE'S SPECIALLY

## SELECTED BURGUNDY RESERVE

RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL FRATERNITY.

Burgundy Reserve per case: 12 qts. duty paid 24.00

" " " 24 pts. " 26.00

Ciaret Reserve " 12 qts. " 24.00

" " " 24 pts. " 26.00

SOLE AGENTS:

## GANDE, PRICE &amp; CO., LTD.

TEL. NO. 135.

Wine Merchants

Hongkong



## SHIPPING

## P. &amp; O. S. N. Co.

ROYAL MAIL SERVICE.

WILL despatch VESSELS to the Undermentioned PORTS

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI AND KOBE.

LONDON VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, BOMBAY, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE &amp; YOKOHAMA.

LONDON &amp; BOMBAY VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID &amp; MARSEILLES.

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS. Return tickets at a fare-and-a-half available to Europe for two years, or Intermediate Ports for six months. Round-the-world and through tickets to New York at Special Rates.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS, FREIGHTS, DATES OF SAILING, ETC., apply to:-

P. & O. S. N. Co.'s office  
Hongkong, 1st April, 1917.E. V. D. Parr,  
Superintendent.

## SUMMER VACATION TRIPS

- TO -

## BRITISH COLUMBIA

AND THE BEAUTIFUL

## CANADIAN ROCKIES

AN IDEAL CLIMATE AND THE

## GRANDEST SCENERY IN THE WORLD

Sailing—Automobile—Boating—Fishing—Shooting—Mountain Climbing—and Bathing—all within short distance of comfortable Hotels and Private Homes.

REGULAR SAILINGS TO VANCOUVER ON OR ABOUT:-

Empress of Asia April 11th	Empress of Russia July 4th
Empress of Russia May 9th	Empress of Japan July 17th
Empress of Japan May 22nd	Empress of Asia Aug. 1st
Empress of Asia June 6th	Empress of Russia Aug. 29th

Monteagle.

## CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES

LIMITED



TRANS PACIFIC LINES

For particulars regarding passage, fare, and cargo rates, apply to the General Agent, Trans Pacific Lines, Ltd., 1st Floor, 100, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

For freight rates through bills of lading, apply to the General Agent, Trans Pacific Lines, Ltd., 1st Floor, 100, Queen's Road, Hongkong.

## BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE

Regular Service Between  
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS,

EASTWARD.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,  
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

## PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers "ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA" 14,000 tons each.

Hongkong to San Francisco, via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

"VENEZUELA"	Apr. 24th
"ECUADOR"	May 2nd
"COLOMBIA"	June 19th

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable State-rooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special attention is given to the cuisine, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Toyoko Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to:-

Company's Office in ALEXANDRA BUILDING, Chater Road.

Telephone No. 141.

## SHIPPING

## NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Kagi Maru T. 12,500	SAT. 13th Apr. at 11 a.m.
	*Hirano Maru T. 16,000	THURS. 25th Apr. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	*Aki Maru T. 12,500	SAT. 20th Apr. at 11 a.m.
	*Tango Maru T. 13,500	SAT. 18th May at 11 a.m.
SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE	*Bombar Maru T. 8,000	TUESDAY, 23rd Apr.
	*Ceylon Maru T. 10,000	MONDAY, 29th Apr.

LONDON OR LIVERPOOL VIA SINGAPORE, PENANG, COLOMBO, DELAGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, VIA MANILA, ZOOBANGA, THURSDAY IS. TOWNSVILLE, SHANGHAI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SAN FRANCISCO AND PANAMA CANAL.

NEW YORK VIA SINGAPORE, MALACCA & COLOMBO.

BOMBAY CALCUTTA

Sailing Shanghai Apr. 10th. \*Wireless Telegraph.

HONGKONG-VICTORIA, BC—SEATTLE VIA MANILA, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND YOKOHAMA.

Operated by the magnificent and splendidly equipped passenger steamers "Fashimi Maru," "Sue Maru," "Kashio Maru," & "Katori Maru," each of over 10,000 tons displacement.

Next sailings from Hongkong.

\*Katori Maru SAT. 13th Apr., at 11 a.m.  
\*Suwa Maru WED. 15th May, at 11 a.m.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA, B. MORI, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 &amp; 293.

## TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE  
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST AND LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
TENYO MARU	22,000	2nd April.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	27th April.
KOREA MARU	18,000	24th May.
SIBERIA MARU	18,000	8th June.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO DE MACORIS, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARIKA AND IQUIQUE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
ANYO MARU	14,500	1st April.
KIYO MARU	17,200	1st May.
NIPPON MARU	11,000	1st June.

These are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Service, Ltd. and the Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to:-

T. DAIGO, Manager, KING'S BUILDINGS.

Telephone Nos. 2374 &amp; 2375.

## JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Monthly Service between MANILA, HONGKONG and SAN FRANCISCO.

Next sailings for SAN FRANCISCO via NAGASAKI.

Subject to change without Notice.

Sailing from Hongkong to San Francisco.

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

The steamers have accommodation for a limited number of saloon passengers and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through bills of lading to all Overland Points in the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to:-

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Managing Agents.

Hongkong, York Buildings.

## CHINA MAIL S.S. CO. LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

S.S. CHINA

WILL SAIL FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, YOKOHAMA &amp; HONOLULU.

APRIL 10, 1918.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE AT INTERMEDIATE RATES.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent.

Prince's Buildings, Ice House Street. Tel. 1934.



## THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET COMPANY.

(INCORPORATED IN ENGLAND)

## Owners of The "SHIRE" Line of Steamers.

FOR SAILINGS TO AND FROM THE UNITED KINGDOM AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS.

Please Apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LD.

Telephone No. 215, Sub. Ex. No. 10.

4th Floor.

## SHIPPING

## C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sall.
SHANGHAI	Suiyang	9th Apr. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Sinkiang	11th Apr. at 3 p.m.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO. Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amplest Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD &amp; SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.

Hongkong April 8, 1918.

## JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	For
---------	------	----------------------	------------------------	-----

"The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a fully qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia."

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN,

York Building. 15

Telephone No. 1574.

## DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG &amp; SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for first Class Passengers, Electric Light, and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOCHOW AND RETURN. (Occupying 8 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Hailan	A. E. Hodgins	TUES. 9th Apr., at noon.
Hailong	J. W. Evans	SUN. 14th Apr., at 10 a.m.

FOR SWATOW.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik &amp; Co.,

General Managers.

## INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration)

For	Steamship	On
-----	-----------	----

HAIPHONG ..... Loisang Tues. 9th Apr. at 7 a.m.

SHANGHAI ..... Wosang Fri. 12th Apr. at 4 p.m.

MANILA ..... Yuensang Fri. 12th Apr. at 3 p.m.

MANILA ..... Loisang Fri. 19th Apr. at 3 p.m.

SANDAKAN ..... Loisang Sat. 26th Apr. at noon.

CALCUTTA LINE—These sailings per month from Hongkong to Calcutta calling at Singapore and Penang.

Sailing from Calcutta steamers proceed to Kobe and Moji, frequently calling at Shanghai. These steamers have excellent passenger accommodation, are fitted with Electric Light and carry a fully qualified surgeon. This line is especially convenient owing to the war.

SHANGHAI LINE—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Amoy. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Amoy and Yangtze ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hanoi where passengers are landed.

BORNEO LINE—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through bills of lading for Kanton, Swatow, Labuan, Tientsin and Landed Dates. TIENTSIN LINE—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Weihaiwei and Chiao.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON &amp; CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

## SHIPPING NEWS.

Chief Harbour Entrance.

Notice was recently given that on, or about the 3rd of April the Black Gas lighted, "Aga" buoy, marking the Eastern entrance on the Northern end of the Breakwater at present under construction, would be shifted; its then position will be Tower Hill Light house bearing S. 1° W. magnetic, distant 3,500 feet.

Wireless Men's Pay.

The Association of Wireless Telegraphists, which now has a membership of over 3,000, has presented a demand to the Ministry of Shipping for an immediate increase of 100 per cent. on pre-war rates of wages. An official of the association said that the men, who hold the position of officers on board ship, in the majority of cases receive not more than 25s. a week, and out of that they have to furnish their own uniform. The same authority said he did not seriously believe that girls would become severe competitors of male operators at sea. "There are already female wireless operators employed on the land; but none, as far as I know, are engaged at sea."

To Save Sinking Ships.

An interesting demonstration was recently given at Messrs. Brunton's engineering offices, 8, Stephen's House, Westminster, of an invention designed to keep ships afloat after they have been damaged below the water line by torpedo or collision. It is based on an appliance for pumping water into the undamaged sections of the ship, the result of which is to raise the damaged portion until the water is free to run out by the holes through which it entered. As its level is now the same as that of the sea, it becomes, as it were, part of the sea and not of the ship. The final result is that the vessel is brought to an even keel. The invention has been submitted to a number of Government Departments, without, however, securing its official adoption.

Crimes of the Sea.

Could there be any surprise, asked Lord Beresford, speaking at Hull, that British merchant sailors had decided to boycott Germany and their goods after the war? He proceeded to mention that—Ten thousand sailors had been murdered by the U-boats, and 4,000 were prisoners, undergoing cruel privations. Fifty-seven vessels had been sunk without trace. From Hull alone 560 seamen had been assassinated. Lord Beresford also mentioned that the mercantile marine had transported—15,000,000 men to the seats of war; 2,000,000 horses and mules; 500,000 vehicles; 25,000,000 tons of explosives; and 51,000,000 tons of oil and fuel. The docks, declared Lord Beresford, were going to back the seamen in the boycott of Germany after the war.

Chief Harbour Entrance.

Notice is given that the South Channel, i.e. that between the Southern end of the Breakwater and Tower Hill, is now open to inward bound vessels. Outward bound vessels may use the Channel but only when an outward bound vessel is approaching. Until further notice vessels using this Channel must not approach within 150 feet of the Southern end of the Breakwater and when nearing and passing the Channel are to go slow and draw slow whenever a Red Flag is exhibited on the Southern end of the Breakwater. Until an effective light can be exhibited on the Southern end of the Breakwater vessels using this Channel after sunset do so at their own risk.

Marine Department Charts.

The following new charts are now on sale at the Coast Inspector's Office:—No. 12—Yangtze River (Sheet 3); Kiaman Point to Bate Point. Price 5s. The following charts have also recently been issued:—No. 11—Ouchang or Wenchow River; Rocky Point to Wenchow City. Published 1st February, 1918. No. 10—Liao River, including the Port of Newchwang. Published 25th September, 1917. No. 1—North and South Channel; Entrance to the Yangtze River; and other Approaches. New edition, 17th June, 1917, with corrections to January, 1918. No. 2—The Whangpoo (Sheet 1); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 3—The Whangpoo (Sheet 2); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 4—The Whangpoo (Sheet 3); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 5—The Whangpoo (Sheet 4); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 6—The Whangpoo (Sheet 5); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 7—The Whangpoo (Sheet 6); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 8—The Whangpoo (Sheet 7); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 9—The Whangpoo (Sheet 8); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 10—The Whangpoo (Sheet 9); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 11—The Whangpoo (Sheet 10); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 12—The Whangpoo (Sheet 11); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 13—The Whangpoo (Sheet 12); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 14—The Whangpoo (Sheet 13); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 15—The Whangpoo (Sheet 14); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 16—The Whangpoo (Sheet 15); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 17—The Whangpoo (Sheet 16); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 18—The Whangpoo (Sheet 17); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 19—The Whangpoo (Sheet 18); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 20—The Whangpoo (Sheet 19); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 21—The Whangpoo (Sheet 20); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 22—The Whangpoo (Sheet 21); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 23—The Whangpoo (Sheet 22); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 24—The Whangpoo (Sheet 23); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 25—The Whangpoo (Sheet 24); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 26—The Whangpoo (Sheet 25); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 27—The Whangpoo (Sheet 26); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 28—The Whangpoo (Sheet 27); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 29—The Whangpoo (Sheet 28); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 30—The Whangpoo (Sheet 29); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 31—The Whangpoo (Sheet 30); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 32—The Whangpoo (Sheet 31); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 33—The Whangpoo (Sheet 32); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 34—The Whangpoo (Sheet 33); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 35—The Whangpoo (Sheet 34); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 36—The Whangpoo (Sheet 35); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 37—The Whangpoo (Sheet 36); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 38—The Whangpoo (Sheet 37); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 39—The Whangpoo (Sheet 38); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 40—The Whangpoo (Sheet 39); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 41—The Whangpoo (Sheet 40); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 42—The Whangpoo (Sheet 41); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 43—The Whangpoo (Sheet 42); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 44—The Whangpoo (Sheet 43); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 45—The Whangpoo (Sheet 44); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 46—The Whangpoo (Sheet 45); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 47—The Whangpoo (Sheet 46); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 48—The Whangpoo (Sheet 47); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 49—The Whangpoo (Sheet 48); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 50—The Whangpoo (Sheet 49); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 51—The Whangpoo (Sheet 50); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 52—The Whangpoo (Sheet 51); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 53—The Whangpoo (Sheet 52); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 54—The Whangpoo (Sheet 53); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 55—The Whangpoo (Sheet 54); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 56—The Whangpoo (Sheet 55); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 57—The Whangpoo (Sheet 56); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 58—The Whangpoo (Sheet 57); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 59—The Whangpoo (Sheet 58); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 60—The Whangpoo (Sheet 59); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 61—The Whangpoo (Sheet 60); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 62—The Whangpoo (Sheet 61); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 63—The Whangpoo (Sheet 62); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 64—The Whangpoo (Sheet 63); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 65—The Whangpoo (Sheet 64); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 66—The Whangpoo (Sheet 65); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 67—The Whangpoo (Sheet 66); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 68—The Whangpoo (Sheet 67); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 69—The Whangpoo (Sheet 68); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 70—The Whangpoo (Sheet 69); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 71—The Whangpoo (Sheet 70); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 72—The Whangpoo (Sheet 71); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 73—The Whangpoo (Sheet 72); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 74—The Whangpoo (Sheet 73); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 75—The Whangpoo (Sheet 74); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 76—The Whangpoo (Sheet 75); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 77—The Whangpoo (Sheet 76); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 78—The Whangpoo (Sheet 77); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 79—The Whangpoo (Sheet 78); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 80—The Whangpoo (Sheet 79); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 81—The Whangpoo (Sheet 80); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 82—The Whangpoo (Sheet 81); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 83—The Whangpoo (Sheet 82); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 84—The Whangpoo (Sheet 83); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 85—The Whangpoo (Sheet 84); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 86—The Whangpoo (Sheet 85); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 87—The Whangpoo (Sheet 86); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 88—The Whangpoo (Sheet 87); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 89—The Whangpoo (Sheet 88); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 90—The Whangpoo (Sheet 89); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 91—The Whangpoo (Sheet 90); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 92—The Whangpoo (Sheet 91); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 93—The Whangpoo (Sheet 92); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 94—The Whangpoo (Sheet 93); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 95—The Whangpoo (Sheet 94); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 96—The Whangpoo (Sheet 95); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 97—The Whangpoo (Sheet 96); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 98—The Whangpoo (Sheet 97); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 99—The Whangpoo (Sheet 98); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 100—The Whangpoo (Sheet 99); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 101—The Whangpoo (Sheet 100); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 102—The Whangpoo (Sheet 101); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 103—The Whangpoo (Sheet 102); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 104—The Whangpoo (Sheet 103); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 105—The Whangpoo (Sheet 104); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 106—The Whangpoo (Sheet 105); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 107—The Whangpoo (Sheet 106); Wanchang, Kaohiao, Creek No. 108—The Whangpoo (Sheet 1











## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE OFFENSIVE RESUMED.

(Continued from Page 7.)

The details of the battle of March 30 in the neighbourhood of Lassigny show that the German objective was the village and the Chateau de La Pléssier. The battle was memorable because it was the first important engagement during the offensive in which the enemy failed to gain an inch of ground. The centre of the attack was the village and the Chateau de La Pléssier, a beautiful country house in a large square park, which hitherto had been part of the old French line. To the right of the park is the village of Lassigny, and to the left is Canny-sur-Mats, which on March 30 was held by French Colonial troops. Two enemy divisions attacked. A few regiments in one division from Lassigny assaulted across the open in column of two companies, the men marching side by side. The first waves disappeared under machine gun fire and the remainder, led by someone knowing the terrain, crossed a tiny stream and marshland which the defence had overlooked. Soon hundreds of Germans had swarmed into the park, and simultaneously the enemy attacked the French Colonials at Canny. They held the village but the right flank was forced to retire and re-form, facing the north-west wall surrounding the park. The German division which attacked Lassigny fought its way to the summit whereupon a most gallant French officer with less than a dozen men desperately attempted to re-capture the summit and succeeded in defence of all probability in installing a machine gun and holding the Boche. The flanking attacks on Canny on the left and on Thiescourt on the right had been stopped but by 9.30 in the morning the enemy held Lassigny Park and the village of La Pléssier. Then a counter-attack, cunningly prepared by a raking fire from the French artillery, drove the enemy with heavy losses from the summit. The Colonials, simultaneously counter-attacking, outflanked La Pléssier and the Park from the north, by a most bold sweeping movement, taking seven hundred prisoners, and releasing a number of French captives. By the end of the day the enemy had lost the whole of his gains. The following night the Germans re-attacked Lassigny and bombarded his way to the middle of the hill. The next morning the French gave a four minute bombardment followed up by infantry, who in five minutes drove the enemy to the foot of the hill, taking fifty prisoners.

A German official wireless message says:—Attacking yesterday south of the Somme and both sides of Meuseul, we threw out the enemy from strong positions and broke up Anglo-French reserves starting at attack. We took Hamel and the wooded districts north-east and south-east of Villers-Bretonneux and also Castle and Mahilly on the west bank of the Aisne. The enemy desperately resisted on the whole front, sustaining unusually severe losses. We took several thousand prisoners. General Von Hutier between March 21 and 29 took 51,218 prisoners, captured 729 guns and much booty. To date he has taken 20,000 prisoners and over 1,300 guns.

A War Office communique says:—The Germans since dawn have delivered heavy attacks north and south of Dernancourt, south-west of Albert and in the region of Moyenneville. The Germans gained a foothold in our defences at Dernancourt and south-west of Albert. Our counter-attack restored the situation at Albert. The enemy heavily shelled our line in the region of Meuseul and Bazemont Hamel. There was some infantry fighting near Meuseul, where the enemy did not gain any advantage. We repulsed the attack on Moyenneville. We attacked to the south-east of Gommecourt, taking 120 prisoners. The situation is quiet on the British front, south of the Somme.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports:—The activity of the enemy's artillery and trench-mortars increased this morning to the north of the Somme, followed by strong infantry attacks between the Somme and in the neighbourhood of Beaucourt. Latest reports show that there was practically no success anywhere, resulting in further heavy enemy casualties. We successfully attacked on the same front in the neighbourhood of Hebuterne, taking two hundred prisoners and a few machine guns. The enemy has not attacked to-day on the British front south of the Somme. It is confirmed that yesterday's fighting was most severe and of a most persistent nature, the enemy repeatedly assaulting our positions to the east of Villers and Bretonneux.

A French communique says:—The Germans have not renewed their attacks to-day. We vigorously counter-attacked north of Montdidier, improving our positions at several points, notably in the region of Mailly, Rainerval and Cantigny, of which we hold the northern and western outposts. There is reciprocal violent artillery activity between Lassigny and Noyon. We gained ground this afternoon north of Montdidier. Twenty-three tons of bombs were dropped on enemy cantonments and railway stations. Fires observed at the stations at Laen, St. Quentin. Five enemy aeroplanes were brought down.

Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reports on aviation as follows:—By night mist yesterday interfered with operations. We brought down seven German machines and one of ours is missing. Two of which were previously reported as missing have returned. We dropped twenty-two heavy bombs at mid-day to-day on the railway station at Luxembourg. There were many bursts on the railway and a fire. Despite considerable anti-aircraft gunfire all our machines returned.

Reuter's correspondent at French Headquarters, telegraphing on April 4, says:—General Foch, addressing the Anglo-French correspondents, said:—"All goes well." The Boche, to call him by his usual name, has been completely stopped. His advance has been arrested since March 30. Turning to a map, on which the successive lines of the German advance had been daily marked since the beginning of the battle, General Foch pointed out that the last lines of progress shown, bore the successive dates of March 27, 28 and 29, and after the last date no more progress was shown because the German advance was then held. General Foch continued:—"We are now at April 4, and it is therefore clear that the enemy's rush has been stopped. The wave has expired on the shore, because it has broken upon an obstacle. What the result of our success will be cannot be said. The future will show."

It is noteworthy that the opening of the second phase of the German offensive differs markedly from the initial opening. The first was a swaying struggle, testifying to the increased firmness of the Allied line, but the intensity of the struggle is expected to increase, as it is now clear that Germany regards this as the decisive battle of the war. The renewal of the German attack, by the abortive road to Amiens indicates the enemy intention to capture the city, from which they are now only eight miles distant at one point. But the enemy's losses yesterday equalled those of a fortnight ago and with reserves thrown in the Amiens furnace he is not likely to develop an attack elsewhere. The crucial question now confronting General Foch is when and where to employ the reserves with which the Allies are better provided. Correspondents describe the German infantry as lying exposed in the old Somme battlefield, practically shelterless. Enemy transport is seriously hampered by the rain.

## YESTERDAY'S TELEGRAMS.

## THE OFFENSIVE RESUMED.

Reuter's correspondent at the British Headquarters, continuing his narrative of the enemy's new attack, the first part of which appears in the earlier telegrams, says:—Thus a tragic tale involved unit after unit, and consequently the most extravagant estimates of the German losses are possible. The weather is wet and misty and unfavourable to offensive operations, the troops welcoming the inclemency gleefully. Today the Germans have shown considerable aggressiveness. At eight o'clock this morning they attacked in the neighbourhood of Dernancourt on a front of nine thousand yards with an estimated strength of six divisions. After desperate fighting they reached the railway. An attack of considerable strength in the direction of Abbeville was completely repulsed. We attacked from the sector of Fonquvillers. It is reported that we gained the first objective at Beaucourt, taking seven officers and 120 men prisoners. New Zealanders are in action again and as the result of a smashing sortie took four officers and 180 men prisoners. Fighting is progressing on a considerable portion of the front north of the Somme, but not on a grand scale such as would indicate a general resumption of the offensive.

It is reported from Paris that recent French air raids on Kurluba railway station badly damaged it and killed forty and wounded 100 people. At Treves a munition factory was blown up and at Metz and Sablon eight locomotives were damaged, a munition train was blown up and also a gasometer. A number of wagons of munitions were set on fire and exploded, killing fifty people.

It is reported from Amsterdam that the German frontier has been closed for ten days in order to control the large transportation of wounded men.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that according to the *Matin* measures are being taken to destroy the long range guns. As soon as a shell is fired French artillery concentrate upon the spot and simultaneously stricken rain bombs.

A German official wireless message states:—Strong French counter-attacks on the west bank of the Aisne have failed.

Reuter's correspondent at Paris says that it is semi-officially announced that the majority of the fresh German divisions appear not to be drawn from the reserves but are troops from other sectors, indicating that the German General Staff is not economising in men. Franco-British aviation has definitely obtained a mastery of the air on the Somme battlefield.

In London newspapers are articles celebrating the anniversary of the American entry into the war. They declare that the Allies know no apprehension of failure backed by this tremendous American reservoir of strength.

The Press Bureau says that His Majesty King George has sent a message to President Wilson conveying greetings on the anniversary of America's entry into the war. The message says:—"At this critical hour, when our enemies are not sharing sacrifice and not counting cost to achieve victory, French and British troops stand as united as never before in a heroic resistance. They are buoyed up with the thought that the great democracy of the west, in the same spirit and with the same object, is putting forth every effort to throw in its supreme forces in the struggle which will finally decide the destinies of free nations. Americans' gallant deeds on sea and land have already indicated to the enemy that his hope is vain. The ever increasing number of Americans who pour into France daily is diminishing the enemy's chances of success. The American people may rest assured that the British Empire, tried by nearly four years of war, will cheerfully make yet further sacrifices. The thought that America is with us with its heart and soul emboldens us in determination. With God's help we shall finally destroy the enemy's designs and re-establish the rule of right and justice."

## BRITAIN'S INDUSTRIAL ARMY.

A large and representative meeting of North-East coast engineering and shipbuilding employers and Trade Union representatives unanimously adopted a resolution, which was telegraphed to the Premier, stating:—"We have watched with pride and confidence the stirring deeds and unconquerable spirit of the British and Allied Armies on the Western Front, and spurred on by the glorious example of the fighting forces, the industrial forces of the North-East coast will do everything in their power to turn out in increasing numbers guns, shells, engines, ships and other munitions of war. The employers and workmen are determined to maintain and increase their efforts until complete victory." The Premier replied that the War Cabinet were much gratified by the Resolution, "which breathes the spirit which will win the war."

(Continued on page 10)

CHAMPAGNE



JACQUESON

As originally supplied to NAPOLEON The Great.  
The fine quality of the wine will at once command it to the most critical.  
SOLE AGENTS FOR CHINA:  
**H. RUTTONJEE & SON,** 15, QUEEN'S ROAD.

## NEED OF A NEW CHURCH.

## Soldier's Plea for a Real Christianity.

Speaking at the falling-out clerical meeting recently Canon E. A. Burroughs, of Peterborough, read a letter he had recently received from a soldier in India, in which the writer said:—

"What we want to see is action, and we think that a new Church is the only thing that can or will supply the needs of the world. Cannot you leaders start it now, to be ready and waiting for us? Or, if you cannot start a new and united Church, start the thing itself, active, real Christianity."

The wording, commented the speaker, might make a Convocation smile, but this was the opinion of thinking soldiers. The world believed that the Church was more ready to defend its privileges and dogmas than anything else.

There were plenty of protests on the subject of the See of Hereford, but there was none on the subject of premium bonds, which represented an effort to make money by going behind the fact that lotteries are forbidden by English law, and a State encouragement of gambling.

"I believe," he concluded, "that the chronic moral disorders of society, extended through war conditions as they are in a ghastly manner, are largely due to the way in which modern religion has made Divine love seem like an expurgated form of the human passion, and has sent out far too few teachers who are genuinely lovers of man."

The Bishop of Chelmsford said one of the results of the war would be a universal triumph for democracy. This is true of all the Allied nations. In this country Labour realises that constitutionally it possesses the key to the position. It has leaders, men of simple faith, whose character and whose patriotism can never be in doubt. In the course of his address the Bishop referred to Mr. Arthur Henderson as a possible, even a probable, future Prime Minister. "Organised Labour and organised Christianity," he said, "ought to be able to remove any mass of preventable misery existing. The contrast between the duke's castle and the labourer's cottage would have to be removed. The Labour movement, contrary to common opinion, was spiritualistic rather than materialistic. The Church must get in touch with Labour."

## EXCHANGE.

## SELLING.

T/T Demand	3-3/4
30 d/a	3-3/8
60 d/a	3/11
3 m/a	3/14
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	131/4
T/T Japan	140/4
T/T India	Nom.
Demand, India	Nom.
T/T San Francisco	73
co & New York	
T/T Java	160/4
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	417/4
Demand, Paris	418

## BUYING.

4 m/a, L/C	3/2
4 m/a, D/P	3/2 1/2
6 m/a, L/C	3/2 3/4
30 d/a, Sydney & Melbourne	3/2 3/4
30 d/a, San Francisco & New York	74 1/4
4 m/a, Marks	Nom.
4 m/a, France	432 1/4
6 m/a, France	437 1/4
Demand, Germany	Nom.
Demand, New York	Nom.
T/T Bombay	Nom.
Demand, Bombay	Nom.
T/T Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Calcutta	Nom.
Demand, Madras	146
Demand, Singapore	131 3/4
On Haiphong	34 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	34 1/2 prem.
On Bangkok	50 1/4
Sovereign	6 45/8 Nom.
Gold Leaf, per oz.	42 80
Bar Silver, per oz.	45 3/4

## SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER 100:	
H'kong 5 cts p. sub. c.	\$2.00 dis.
" 10 "	50 cts.
" 20 "	100 cts.
Canton 20 "	16 1/2 %

## BANKS.

## BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

## HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

## FOREIGN EXCHANGE and General Banking Business Transacted.

## INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS:

For 3 Months 3% per annum.

For 6 Months 4% per annum.

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

## LOOK POON SHAN, Chief Manager.

## BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

## 行銀業實法中

Capital (Paid up) - France 45,000,000 (1/3 of the Capital subscribed by the Government of the Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors: Andre Berthelot. General Manager: A. J. Perrotte.

## HEAD OFFICE: 74 Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.

## BRANCHES: PEKING, SHANGHAI, TIENTSIN, HONGKONG, and SAIGON.

## BANKERS.

In FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.

In LONDON: London County &amp; Westminster Bank, Ltd.

In NEW YORK: Redmond &amp; Co.

In ITALY: Banca Commerciale Italiana.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits. Terms on application.

Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

M. ROBERT DE JOUEVILLE, Manager.

## HONGKONG BRANCH: Queen's Building, Tel. No. 1332.

Hongkong, 20th August, 1917.

## NOTICES.

## NOTICE.

## PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

## TIME TABLE.

UP HILL	DOWN HILL	STREET
6.55 A.M.	6.55 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.15 A.M.	7.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.35 A.M.	7.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
7.55 A.M.	7.55 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.15 A.M.	8.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.35 A.M.	8.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
8.55 A.M.	8.55 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.15 A.M.	9.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.35 A.M.	9.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
9.55 A.M.	9.55 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.15 A.M.	10.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.35 A.M.	10.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
10.55 A.M.	10.55 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.15 A.M.	11.15 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.35 A.M.	11.35 A.M.	10 MIN.
11.55 A.M.	11.55 A.M.	10 MIN.
12.15 P.M.	12.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.35 P.M.	12.35 P.M.	10 MIN.
12.55 P.M.	12.55 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.15 P.M.	1.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.35 P.M.	1.35 P.M.	10 MIN.
1.55 P.M.	1.55 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.15 P.M.	2.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.35 P.M.	2.35 P.M.	10 MIN.
2.55 P.M.	2.55 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.15 P.M.	3.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.35 P.M.	3.35 P.M.	10 MIN.
3.55 P.M.	3.55 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.15 P.M.	4.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.35 P.M.	4.35 P.M.	10 MIN.
4.55 P.M.	4.55 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.15 P.M.	5.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.35 P.M.	5.35 P.M.	10 MIN.
5.55 P.M.	5.55 P.M.	10 MIN.
6.15 P.M.	6.15 P.M.	10 MIN.
6.35 P.M.	6.35 P.M.	10 MIN.
6.55 P.M.	6.55 P.M.	10 MIN.

## SUNDAYS.

6.55 A.M. and 3 P.M. 10 MIN.

11.55 A.M. to 11.45 P.M.

every quarter of an hour.

## SUNDAYS.

6.55 A.M. and 3 P.M. 10 MIN.

11.55 A.M. to 11.45 P.M.

every quarter of an hour.

## SUNDAYS.

6.55 A.M. and 3 P.M. 10 MIN.

11.55 A.M. to 11.45 P.M.

every quarter of an hour.

## SUNDAYS.

6.55 A.M. and 3 P.M. 10 MIN.

11.55 A.M. to 11.45 P.M.

every quarter of an hour.

## SUNDAYS.

6.55 A.M. and 3 P.M. 10 MIN.

11.55 A.M. to 11.45 P.M.

every quarter of an hour.

## SUNDAYS.

6.55 A.M. and 3 P.M. 10 MIN.

11.55 A.M. to 11.45 P.M.

every quarter of an hour.

## SUNDAYS.

6.55 A.M. and 3 P.M. 10 MIN.

11.55 A.M. to 11.45 P.M.

every quarter of an hour.

## SUNDAYS.

6.55 A.M. and 3 P.M. 10 MIN.

11.55 A.M. to 11.45 P.M.

every quarter of an hour.

## SUNDAYS.

6.55 A.M. and 3 P.M. 10 MIN.

11.55 A.M. to 11.45 P.M.

every quarter of an hour.

## SUNDAYS.

6.55 A.M. and 3 P.M. 10 MIN.

11.55 A.M. to 11.45 P.M.

every quarter of an hour.

## SUNDAYS.

6.55 A.M. and 3 P.M. 10 MIN.

11.55 A.M. to 11.45 P.M.

every quarter of an hour.

## SUNDAYS.

6.55 A.M. and 3 P.M. 10 MIN.

11.55 A.M. to 11.45 P.M.

every quarter of an hour.

## BANKS.

## HONGKONG &amp; SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

## Paid-up Capital \$15,000,000

## RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling £1,500,000 at 21.

Silver \$15,000,000.

Silver \$19,500,000.

Reserve Liability of \$4,500,000.

Proprietors \$15,000,000.

## COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Chairman.

Mr. F. M. Edlin, Deputy Chairman.

Mr. C. B. Smith, Secretary.

Mr. E. D. Webb, Esq., Esq.

Mr. G. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. H. M. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. K. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. L. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. M. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. N. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. O. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. P. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. Q. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. R. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. S. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. T. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. U. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. V. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. W. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. X. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. Y. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. Z. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. A. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. B. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. C. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. D. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. E. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. F. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. G. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. H. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. I. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. J. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. K. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. L. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. M. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. N. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. O. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.

Mr. P. H. Wilson, Esq., Esq.



ing Kong.